BY ORDER OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL * FOR WARDEN

PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

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IN THE

LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92.

BY

E. P. DANSEY,

Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1892

No. 94*A.R.—C.*

FROM E. P. DANSEY, ESQ.,

Conservator of Forests, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FORESTS).

Dated Darjeeling, the 4th July 1892.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Progress Report of the Forest Administration in Bengal for the year 1891-92.

2. Forms 58, 59, and 61 were not received from the Comptroller and Auditor-General (Forests) until the 23rd June, and it has been intimated to me that the figures of receipts and charges adopted in this report are subject to such alterations as may be found necessary on the occasion of verifying these figures later on with the Accountant-General's books.

3. The present report was completed in manuscript and sent to the Press on the 4th July; but would have been completed and sent to the Press very much earlier but for the unprecedented delay experienced in receiving Mr. Manson's report of the Jalpaiguri Division which, owing to that officer's ill-health, was not received in my office until the 24th June, although due on the 20th May.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. P. DANSEY,

Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

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PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL

For the year 1891-92,

BY

E. P. DANSEY,

Conservator of Forests.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Conservator's tour extended to a period of 251 days, as compared with an average of 147 days in the case of previous incumbents.

2. The months of April and May were, for the most part, passed in Orissa in connection with the decision of Government to effect important alterations in the boundaries of the Reserved forests of Angul.

3. Towards the close of July the Conservator again proceeded to Orissa, and the month of August was devoted by him to an examination of the Protected forests of Khurda (now the Puri Division) with the view to preparing more lenient rules for their management.

4. On the 24th of October the Conservator started on his dry weather tour of inspection, and did not see his head-quarters (Darjeeling) again until the following May. During this interval he made a detailed examination of the Palámau forests, the Ranchi and Koderma forests, the forests of the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Parganas, and the forests of the Jalpaiguri Division, and was on the eve of completing his inspection of the Buxa forests when, weakened by repeated attacks of Terai fever, he found himself compelled to return to head-quarters, where he arrived on the 1st May.

5. In the course of this same tour the Conservator obtained a fair insight into the condition of the private forest estates of Chota Nagpur.

6. The offices of the following forest Divisions were inspected:—Darjeeling, Kurseong, Buxa, Sundarban, Singhbhum, and Palámau.

7. It will be observed that notwithstanding an exceptionally long tour of inspection, the Conservator was unable to go over as much as half of his forest charges during the year. It is true that such Divisions as were inspected by him were inspected somewhat closely with the view to framing either Working Plan proposals, or rules for the future management of the forests. But while taking this circumstance into consideration, it is certain, and the experience of previous Conservators tends to the same conclusion, that it is practically impossible for one Conservator to do justice to so large and cumbrous a charge, and that the existing state of things is maintained to the prejudice of public interests and the public revenues.

8. Having regard to the necessity of efficiently inspecting once a year *at least* all the forest Divisions of the Circle, the writer of this report ventured to bring these matters to the notice of Government, and to advocate, in continuation of the urgent suggestions to the same end of Dr. Schlich, Mr. Gamble, and Mr. Home, the creation of two forest Circles in Bengal; but the reply of the Local Government was not favourable to the Conservator's recommendation.

9. In the interval proposals have gone up to Government for bringing the whole of the State forest lands in Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas

under the management of the Department; the local authorities in Chittagong have themselves taken the initiative of advocating the extension of the Forest Act to large areas of unclassed forests in the regulation district; and there are hopes of our being even able to bring the vast tracts of valuable forest found in the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur under at least some kind of departmental control. In other words, there are indications that the jurisdiction already too extended of the one Conservator in Bengal will almost immediately undergo important additions. It seems certain that while with two Conservators this widening of the sphere of departmental operations in Bengal might have been effected years ago, to the incalculable benefit of the State (in this connection attention is invited to the remarks contained in Chapters I, II, and IV of this report), it is altogether beyond the capacity of one Conservator to contend with the demands upon his time and physical endurance which this further development obviously implies.

10. From the remarks made in Chapters II and III of this report, under the headings "Establishments" and "Working-Plans," it will be gathered that ever since his appointment to this Circle eighteen months ago, the present Conservator has found himself severely handicapped by a staff numerically and administratively weak; notwithstanding which he ventures to think that the results of the year 1891-92 will be found satisfactory.

CHAPTER I.—AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

1.—Area.

1. The total area of Reserved forests at the commencement of the year was 5,189 square miles and at the close of the year 5,211 square miles, showing an increase for the year of 22 square miles.

2. The total area of Protected forests at the commencement of the year was 2,209 square miles and at the close of the year 2,181 square miles, showing a decrease for the year of 28 square miles.

3. The total area of Unclassed forests (under the partial management of the Department) cannot be correctly ascertained, but is believed to exceed 4,500 square miles. These lands are all situated in Chittagong and Chota Nagpur.

4. The change in the area of Reserved forests is arrived at as follows:—

	+Acres.	—Acres.
Excluded from the Rissoom forest in the Tista Division for the Roman Catholic Mission; the object being a settlement for Christian families	...	680
Excluded from the Noam forests in the Tista Division for the Manager of the Phagoo Tea Estate ...	...	2
Excluded from the Singhbhum forests for the purposes of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	126
Added the Rajin forest in the Puri Division ...	14,500	...
Totals ...	+14,500	—808

5. The reduced area of Protected forests is due to the following causes:—

	+Acres.	—Acres.
Exclusion of 14,500 acres in the Puri Division and transfer of the same to Reserved forests (Rajin forest)	...	14,500
Exclusion of lands from the Sundarban Protected forests for purposes of cultivation	...	3,333
Totals ...	+...	—17,833

6. During the year the Tista river was made throughout the boundary between the Tista Division and the Darjeeling and Kurseong Divisions. This necessitated the transfer of the Ranjit, Mangwa, and Raiang forests, situated on the right bank of the Tista river, to the Darjeeling Division, and of the

similarly situated Sittong and Sivoke Hills forests to the Kurseong Division. The area of Reserved forests in the Tista Division has in this way been reduced from 250 square miles to 215 square miles, while the Darjeeling and Kurseong forest Divisions have been increased from 102 to 115½ square miles in the case of the former, and from 87 to 107½ square miles in the case of the latter charge.

7. Several proposals were approved by the Conservator during the year for giving Terai planters more healthily situated locations for their coolies within the Reserved forests, where the latter happen to embrace the lower hills verging on the Kurseong Terai. These locations, covering a few acres only in each case, will in all probability be notified in the course of 1892-93.

8. More important changes of area may be expected during the same year in connection with the exclusion from Reserved forests of a number of petty blocks in the Puri Division, the realignment of the Reserve boundaries in the Angul Division, and the settlement of the boundaries between certain Tributary States of Orissa and the Government estate of Angul and the district of Singhbhum. All these matters were in a fair way to settlement at the close of the year under report.

9. The enquiry (referred to in paragraph 4 of last year's report) into the subject of forest rights—an enquiry instituted under the provision of the last clause of section 34 of the Forest Act—was completed in the case of the Jalpaiguri and Buxa Divisions without establishing any further rights.

The same enquiry in the case of the Reserved forests of the Darjeeling district has not yet been brought to a close.

In only two other Divisions have Reserved forests been created in this Circle under section 34 of the Act; namely, in the Palámau and Sundarban charges. Arrangements have been made for prosecuting the enquiry in the Sundarban next cold weather, but nothing definite has been decided in the case of the Palámau forests.

10. The Rajin forest in the Puri Division was notified as a Reserved forest during the year. The areas still under settlement are—

(i) The Sitakund-Ramghar proposed Reserve in Chittagong; area 133 square miles. This tract was notified under section 4 of the Forest Act as far back as 1888, and no satisfactory explanation has been afforded of the delay in bringing the settlement to a conclusion.

(ii) The Khoorchoota proposed Reserve in Hazáribágh; area 11 square miles. The settlement of this tract again has covered an extraordinary length of time; but it is now certain that the year 1892-93 will see it finally constituted a Reserved forest.

(iii) The Mailong proposed Reserve in Lohardaga, which was notified under section 4 of the Forest Act on the 24th November 1890; area 16 square miles.

11. Joint proposals by the Conservator and the Commissioner of Bhágalpur were submitted to Government during the year for creating a forest Divisional charge in the Sonthal Parganas. It is understood that these proposals have been accepted. The geographical situation of these forests and the configuration of the ground which they tend to shelter invest the measure with unusual importance, and in no other region could there be found at this moment a larger field for active usefulness on the part of a forest officer so disposed. For this reason it has been recommended that the first forest officer appointed by this Department to the Sonthal Parganas should be one possessing first class abilities.

12. Joint proposals by the Conservator and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur were also submitted to Government during the year for bringing under the management of the Department all the Unclassed State forests in the Chota Nagpur province. The writer is not in a position to state what the area of these forests is. They are located principally in the two districts of Singhbhum and Palámau. The area in Hazáribágh is small, that in Lohardaga smaller still, while Manbhum is believed to possess no Government property whatever in forests.

13. It is hoped that the more important among the private owners of forest estates in Chota Nagpur may, after a time—when they have had the opportunity of seeing how the rules for the Protected Government forests work—be induced to subject their own properties to restrictions of a similarly light

nature. In the meantime it is most satisfactory and encouraging to be able to note that the Bengal Government has laid stress on the expediency of conserving the forests of the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of bringing influence to bear, as far as possible, in this connection on the Chiefs themselves by inviting them, in their own interests, to place the forests in their territories, or portions of them, under the management of the Forest Department, or to secure trained forest subordinates with the view to such management being conducted on rational principles. In the interval these Chiefs are to be asked to strictly prohibit the felling, for export purposes, of green sál trees under six feet in girth. And as regards States under Government management, Sir Charles Elliott has desired that no forest leases may be granted without the special sanction of Government in each case.

The construction of the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast Railways, and proposals to open out still more the south and south-western limits of the Circle, have had the natural effect of creating a large demand for sál sleepers in those hilly regions,* which almost alone of all the Bengal forests—from the hitherto inaccessible character of the country—contain supplies of large timber; and the intervention of the Local Government between the ignorant Tributary Chiefs and the army of hungry European contractors has come none too soon. Let us at least hope that it will be efficacious! In this connection it has been proposed to temporarily attach a forest officer of minor control to the staffs of each of the Commissioners of Chota Nagpur and Orissa, with the view to the exercise of at least some degree of supervision over the very large areas which the forests of the Tributary States cover, and assisting the Chiefs with professional advice in their dealings with contractors. But since it is only too much to be feared that the Chiefs themselves care nothing for their forests, and are only deterred from giving them over to contractors, if they are so deterred at all, through fear of bringing upon themselves the displeasure of Government, it is obviously desirable that, to obtain useful results, the two forest officers should, if appointed at all, have something more than a shadow of authority upon which to act. That the authority in these matters of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur has been somewhat indistinct is apparent from the report lately submitted by that officer to Government, from which it would appear that the negotiations of certain influential firms, such as Messrs. Deare & Co., Jardine, Skinner & Co., etc., etc., with the Tributary Chiefs of Bonai and some other States have met with a degree of success that is suggestive of the destruction of the forests in those localities at no distant time.

Gangpur.	Dhenkanal.
Bonai.	Talchir.
Keonjhar.	Pal-Lahera.
Mohurbhanj.	Nilgiri.
Bod.	Udaipur.
Daspalla.	Jashpur.
Nayagarh.	Sarjuga.
Athmallick.	Korla.
Narsingpur.	Chang-Bhakar.
Hindol.	

14. A highly satisfactory feature of the year is the action taken by Messrs. Carlyle and Slack, the former Collector of the Chittagong district and the latter Revenue Settlement Officer for Chittagong, who have submitted a joint memorandum to the Commissioner of the Division in support of the proposals of Mr. Manson, a former Collector of the district, for placing under the protection of the Forest Act extensive areas of forest in the regulation district. They suggest that these forests should, for the present at least, only be made Protected, and that their management should, also for the present, remain in the hands of the local officers. The first of these proposals is unobjectionable, because, while extending a certain degree of much needed protection to the open forests, it will give the authorities time to decide how much of this area ought to be permanently reserved under the Act. But there would seem to be no adequate reason for excluding this Department, even temporarily, from the management of estates which it is the especial function of the Forest Department to manage. The probable result of committing the management of these areas to the local native officials will be that they are not protected at all, or only a degree better than they are now. Messrs. Carlyle and Slack's proposals were forwarded to the Conservator (for information only) by the Commissioner of Chittagong, who is, however, not prepared to take further action in the matter just at present. "The question may," Mr. Oldham says, "be ripe for disposal at or shortly after your contemplated examination of the Chittagong forests in February or March 1893. But this is doubtful, as Government have decided not to survey the forest areas, and the draft Chaukidari Bill

has been completely recast. Little can be done without clearly mapped areas and a local establishment."

Not having yet had the time to make a tour through Chittagong, the Conservator has found himself at a disadvantage in dealing with this important question, the probable solution of which will be the creation of a second forest Division in the Chittagong province.

15. The Unreserved forests of Angul in Orissa promise soon to be the only unprotected Government estates of the kind in Bengal. It is desirable, if only in the interests of the tenants, that at least some system of management should be enforced, even if no more burdensome than what the raiyats of the Government estate of Khurda have had to submit to.

16. In their letter No. 261F, dated the 24th February 1892, to the address of the Bengal Government, the Government of India made the suggestion that when, after full enquiry, it has been decided to permanently maintain any area, not being less than one square mile, of Protected forest as either a forest, fuel and fodder, or pasture reserve, such area should be constituted a Reserved forest as soon as practicable. The Lieutenant-Governor has agreed with the Conservator in thinking it desirable to extend the suggestion of the Government of India beyond the Protected forests, but has intimated at the same time that the initiative must come from this Department, and that the Divisional Forest Officers should be instructed to indicate to the district officers any tracts in their respective districts which may seem to them suitable for the purpose of conversion into a forest, fuel and fodder, or pasture reserve. Action is being taken accordingly; but as only a few districts in Bengal form forest charges, the correspondence has been circulated to all district officers and Commissioners of Divisions. It is unnecessary that mere fuel and fodder, or pasture reserves should in every case be placed under the management of the Forest Department, and it is high time that something should be done in the direction indicated by the Government of India of providing permanently for the cattle of the country, on which, after all, the whole system of Indian agriculture hinges.

17. In paragraph 6 of last year's report mention was made of a proposal to lease a portion of the Dhalbhum encumbered estate in Singhbhum. Owing to the multitude of servitudes with which these forests, already gutted of large timber, appear to be burdened in favour of the surrounding tenantry, and the consequent probability of the lease resulting in pecuniary loss to Government, the Conservator recommended that the idea of a lease should be abandoned, and that the manager of the estate should be required instead to take action under section 38 of the Forest Act, on the following terms:—

i.—That the forests should be reserved in conformity with the procedure laid down in Chapter II of the Forest Act.

ii.—That the forests should then be managed for the estate by the Forest Department, the surplus revenues, after deduction of all expenses of management, going to the estate.

This proposal has been approved by the Government and will be acted upon. There are obvious objections to a department of Government securing to itself forest leases, as its action in doing so is liable to misconstruction. It is undesirable that the Government should have even the semblance of wishing to manage private property for its own profit, and the appropriate course in this and similar cases would seem to be for the owner or manager of the land in question to take action, or to be induced to take action, under section 38 of the Forest Act.

18. The Bandgaon Pir estate in Singhbhum is a tenure of the Porahat sequestrated estate, and it was proposed, with the approval of the Board of Revenue, to apportion the net profits derived from the forests of the former property between Government and the tenure-holder in the proportion of 2 to 1. This Department was accordingly called upon to submit proposals for managing the forests on these lines. Acting on the report of the officer in charge of the Singhbhum Forest Division, who visited the estate in detail, the Conservator recommended to Government that the forests in question should be protected under chapter IV of the Forest Act. This course was approved by Government, and the Conservator accordingly desired the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur to inform him whether the rules lately drafted for the proposed Protected forests of Chota Nagpur could not be extended *mutatis mutandis*

to the Bandgaon Pir estate. The Commissioner replied that there was no objection, but that the forests not being the property of Government, their management under the Forest Act involved difficulties. The question is under the consideration of Government. These forests are said by Mr. Lillingston to occur in isolated patches containing no large timber, and to be valuable locally only for the small building material and firewood which they supply to the tenants of the estate, and the grazing which they afford for their cattle.

2.—Boundaries.

19. As remarked in paragraph 8, important changes in the boundaries of the Reserved forests were in progress in the two Orissa Divisions, which will lead to a reduction of area in that quarter. The reasons for this have been given in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the report for 1890-91.

20. The boundaries between the Reserved forests of Angul and Singhbhum and the neighbouring Tributary States of Orissa were, as explained in paragraph 8 of the present report, in a fair way to settlement at the close of the year.

21. Appendix A gives, in a detailed form, the state of demarcation of the Reserved forests and the works executed under this head during the year. From this statement it will be seen—

(i) that the total length of the boundaries of the Reserved forests in this Circle is 3,536·miles, of which 1,400 miles represent natural boundaries (generally water);

(ii) that the total length of boundary demarcated with marks (pillars, posts, etc.) only, and not requiring other means of demarcation, aggregates 70 miles; while the total length of boundary which has, in addition, to be cleared annually or periodically of jungle growth is 2,066 miles;

(iii) that, if the realignment of the boundaries in Angul be left out of consideration, only 12 miles of new demarcation remained to be done at the close of the year, and this quantity represents the unsettled line dividing the Saranda forest in Singhbhum from the Keonjhar State;

(iv) that of the 2,066 miles of artificial boundary requiring annual or periodic clearing from grass and other jungle growth, 1,970 miles were cleared during the year. The difference was principally located in the Tista Division, where all available funds being urgently wanted for purposes of fire protection, it was decided not to clear this year the boundaries in the upper hills which, moreover, appeared not to require pressing attention in this respect;

(v) that the total cost of the works executed under this head during the year aggregated Rs. 8,493, as compared with Rs. 5,749 in the previous year. The excess is due, firstly, to the operations of realignment in Angul; and, secondly, to the inclusion under this head of certain items of expenditure which in previous years had been wrongly charged to fire-protection.

CHAPTER II.—SURVEYS; WORKING-PLANS; ANNUAL PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

1.—Surveys.

22. The survey of the Reserved forests in the Buxa and Jalpaiguri Divisions by the Survey of India was completed soon after the close of the year, and it is hoped that the maps will be available in a few months' time.

23. The boundary between the Tributary State of Keonjhar in Orissa and the Saranda Reserved forest in Singhbhum remained unsettled, to the prejudice of survey operations in the Singhbhum forests.

2.—Working-Plans.

24. The Darjeeling forests working-plan, commenced by Mr. Manson in January 1891 on the lines approved in Inspector-General of Forests' No. 1006, dated the 31st December 1890, was practically brought to a completion in December of the same year; but owing in part to Mr. Manson's subsequent occupations as Divisional Officer of Jalpaiguri, and in part to press delays and other causes, the report could not be despatched for the opinion of the Inspector-General of Forests until the following May. The peculiar character of the Darjeeling forests, the complicated nature of their part management, and the requirements of the very scattered community of planters, made the work of framing this plan unusually difficult, and the result is, in the Conservator's opinion, very creditable to Mr. Manson.

25. The outline of a working-plan for the Sundarban forests, which was drawn up by the Conservator in the previous year, having received the assent of Government and the professional approval of the Inspector-General of Forests, Mr. Heinig, who is in charge of the Sundarban Division, was directed to frame the plan. It was submitted by him after the close of the year, but in a form which could not be accepted. Guided by the further instructions with which he has been since furnished, Mr. Heinig should be in a position to resubmit the plan on or about the 1st October next. Simple as this working-plan will be, Mr. Heinig's duties as Sundarban Divisional Officer are arduous and his leisure hours few, and he is besides not an officer trained in European schools of forestry.

26. An insufficiency of officers for the administrative work of the Department, to which attention will be drawn further on under the heading of "Establishments," made it impossible to proceed with the working-plan for the Singhbhum Reserved forests, of which the outline had been written by the Conservator in the previous year and conditionally approved by the Inspector-General of Forests. The area of these hill forests exceeds 700 square miles, and the ordinary duties of the one Divisional Officer were, as can be easily conceived, too heavy and important to admit of his taking up this additional work, even if competent to do so.

27. As a result of his extended tour during the year in that part of the Circle, the Conservator was enabled to report very fully on the subject of the Palámau forests, and the Inspector-General of Forests has endorsed his conclusions that the time has not yet come for subjecting those forests to the strict provisions of a working-plan. The Reserved forests of the Palámau Division will consequently be managed for some years to come on the lines indicated in the Conservator's report, which tend principally to the improvement of communications and the general protection of the forests.

28. Mention has previously been made of the proposals submitted to Government for the extension of the control of the Department to the forests of the Sonthal Parganas and the Unreserved forests of Chota Nagpur. These proposals embody in each case an outline of a working-plan.

29. As was feared at the time, the proposals for working the forests of the Kurseong Division, which had been prepared by the Conservator in the previous year, after a fortnight's tour only in that charge, were rejected by the Inspector-General of Forests on the ground of insufficient information. As it was not possible for the Conservator to make a second tour through the Kurseong forests when so many other Divisions remained unvisited, Mr. Lovegrove, who is in charge of the Kurseong Division, was instructed to collect such data as would enable the Conservator to submit the fuller report called for. Mr. Lovegrove's report, received towards the close of the year, was so incomplete, however—a circumstance doubtless due to inexperience, he having only joined the Department in 1890—that the Conservator had no option but to ask the Government for permission to defer the submission of these proposals *sine die*.

30. Since the close of the year the Conservator has been able to submit joint proposals by himself and Mr. Manson, the Divisional Officer, for the working of the Jalpaiguri forests.

31. There are not more than two officers in this Circle—Messrs. Chester and Rogers can hardly be said to belong to Bengal and are not here included—qualified to draw up an ordinary working-plan, and of these two it is doubtful if, with the rapid expansion of forest works in so many of the Divisions, a single officer can

be spared for special duty. And from the observations made by him in the course of the year, the Conservator is now quite of opinion that while a Working-Plans Division is an uneconomical arrangement, which he is glad to have been the means of abolishing in this Circle, the administrative duties of the ordinary Divisional Officers are too important for it to be desirable to saddle them in addition with working-plan operations, or with any other work calculated to prevent their rapid and frequent inspection of the forests in their charge. Another objection is that under the recent rules of the Government of India, any officer appointed to prepare a working-plan may claim a special monthly allowance, not exceeding Rs. 100, while thus employed. So long as the officer has no other functions to occupy his time, there is nothing to find fault with in this arrangement, but when, as in the case of the ordinary Divisional Officer, the time devoted to working-plans cannot, by any possibility, be continuous and may, through the pressure of divisional duties, be quite unimportant, it is evident that there are objections to the grant of this special allowance, not least among these being the encouragement which it gives to delay the completion of the working-plan, and to defer the day when the special allowance must come to an end. The Conservator has accordingly arrived at the conclusion that working-plans must continue to be prepared by special officers unfettered with other duties; although it is quite unnecessary that these special officers should be incorporated into a divisional charge. Unfortunately for the progress of these important works in Bengal, there are at present no specially qualified officers available for the task. Even such mere outlines of working-plans as have been prepared are, as will be observed, the work of the Conservator himself, who to this end has had to devote more time to the examination of individual forests than was perhaps desirable in the interests of the Circle as a whole.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

1.—Establishment.

i.—Officers of the Upper and Lower Controlling Staffs; their allotment and services.

32. Mr. E. P. Dansey, Conservator of Forests, held charge of the Bengal Forest Department throughout the year, with Mr. M. S. Fowler, Deputy Conservator, as his Personal Assistant up to the 29th June 1891, and Mr. W. M. Green, Deputy Conservator, in the same capacity from the 30th December to the close of the year.

33. *The Darjeeling Division* was in charge of Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator, up to the 4th May 1891, when he was relieved by Mr. H. H. Haines, Assistant Conservator, who continued to have charge of the Division for the rest of the year.

Mr. E. E. Slane, Extra Assistant Conservator, was attached to this Division with effect from the 19th August 1891.

34. *The Kurseong Division* was in charge of Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, Assistant Conservator, throughout the year.

35. *The Tista Division* was held by Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator, as an additional charge, up to the 4th May 1891, when Mr. H. H. Haines, Assistant Conservator, relieved him of both the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions. Mr. H. D. D. French, Officiating Deputy Conservator, subsequently took over the Tista forests from Mr. Haines on the 25th October 1891, and continued in charge for the remainder of the year.

36. *The Jalpaiguri Division* was in charge of Babu Sreedhar Chuckerbutty, Extra Assistant Conservator, up to the 17th August 1891, when he was relieved by Mr. W. M. Green. Mr. Green gave over charge of the Division to Mr. F. B. Manson, Deputy Conservator, on the 21st December, and the latter continued in charge for the rest of the year.

37. *The Buxa Division* was in charge of Mr. W. M. Green, Deputy Conservator, up to the 9th May 1891, when that officer was relieved by Babu Sreedhar Chuckerbutty, Extra Assistant Conservator, who held the Division as an additional charge, up to the 20th August 1891, when Mr. Green again resumed charge, making place, however, for Mr. G. A. Richardson, Deputy Conservator,

on the 18th September. The latter continued in charge of tl
for the rest of the year.

38. *The Sundarban Division* was in charge of Mr. R. H. M
Conservator, up to the 5th August 1891; of Mr. R. Quinnell, A
Conservator, between that date and the 21st of the same month; a
Heinig, Deputy Conservator, during the remaining months of the

Two Extra Assistant Conservators were attached to this Divis
the greater part of the year. These were Mr. R. Quinnell, up to
September 1891, Mr. J. C. Mendes, from the 10th October 1891, and Mr.
N. James, from the 8th January 1891 to the 1st March 1892.

Since the close of the year Mr. Mee, a probationer from the Forest Sch
has been attached to the Division, with the rank of Officiating Extra Assista
Conservator.

39. *The Chittagong Division* was in charge of Mr. R. L. Heinig, Deputy Conservator, up to the 11th August 1891, and thereafter in that of Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, Deputy Conservator.

40. *The Singhbhum Division* was in charge of Mr. H. D. D. French, Officiating Deputy Conservator, up to the 13th July 1891, when that officer was relieved by Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston, Deputy Conservator, who retained charge of the Division during the rest of the year.

Mr. F. Trafford, Assistant Conservator, who joined the Department from Cooper's Hill College towards the end of December, was attached to the Singhbhum Division for general duty.

41. *The Palámau Division* was in charge of Mr. J. C. Mendes, Extra Assistant Conservator, up to the 10th October 1891, and thereafter in that of Mr. R. Quinnell, Extra Assistant Conservator.

42. *The Puri Division* was in charge of Mr. E. E. Slane, Extra Assistant Conservator, up to the 14th May 1891, when that officer was relieved by Mr. G. A. Richardson, Deputy Conservator. On the occasion of the latter being transferred to Buxa, the Puri Division was made over to Babu Sreedhar Chuckerbutty, Extra Assistant Conservator, on the 4th September 1891, and this officer continued in charge during the rest of the year.

43. *The Angul Division* was in charge of Mr. G. A. Richardson, Deputy Conservator, as an additional charge, up to the 12th August 1891, when he was relieved by Babu Kedar Nath Mozumdar, Officiating Extra Assistant Conservator, who held charge of the Division for the rest of the year.

44. *The Working-Plans Division* was in charge of Mr. F. B. Manson, Deputy Conservator, up to the 12th December 1891, when it was abolished. Mr. Manson was assisted by Mr. F. C. Henvey, Assistant Conservator, up to the 4th September 1891.

45. *The Ranchi and Kodarma Ranges* remained attached to the Direction Division throughout the year.

46. It will be observed from the above that numerous changes took place during the year in the composition of the divisional staffs. The redistribution of charges which necessarily followed upon the abolition of the old subdivisional system, and the prevalence of an unusual amount of sickness among the officers, leading as this did to the departure of an extraordinary number of officers on leave, are mainly answerable for this state of things.

47. The following officers of the controlling staff proceeded on leave during the year:—

Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator, on 20 months' furlough from the 4th May 1891.

Mr. W. M. Green, Deputy Conservator, on 3 months' privilege leave from the 9th May 1891.

Mr. M. S. Fowler, Deputy Conservator, on 9 months' sick leave from the 2nd July 1891.

Mr. H. D. D. French, Officiating Deputy Conservator, on 2 months and 29 days' privilege leave from the 14th July 1891.

Mr. F. C. Henvey, Assistant Conservator, on 2 months' examination leave from the 4th September 1891.

Mr. R. Quinnell, Extra Assistant Conservator, on 3 months' privilege leave from the 17th April 1891.

. James, Extra Assistant Conservator, on 3 months' privilege om the 7th September 1891.

ıane, Extra Assistant Conservator, on 3 months' privilege leave he 19th May 1891.

ma Charan Chuckerbutty, Extra Assistant Conservator, whose eave commenced on the 19th November 1890, and who has ..eeded in extending it at intervals of a few months, ever since.

The health of the superior establishment was thus unusually bad, and ıreumstance, attended as it was by the departure of so many officers on ›, had the effect of greatly adding to the difficulties of administration.

49. Apart from mere sickness, the Department suffered two grievous ..sses during the year in the deaths of Messrs. Fowler and Henvey, both covenanted Secretary of State's officers. The former, who had been ailing for some years, died in Ceylon on his way to Europe, while the melancholy fate of that most promising young officer, Mr. Henvey, is still too fresh in the memory of all to require remark.

50. Excluding the Andamans appointment, the sanctioned number of officers of major control for this Circle is 13, which is insufficient for the growing requirements of the Bengal Forest Department; notwithstanding which the Conservator had to manage the twelve Divisions of the Circle as best he could during the year with nine officers of this class, and at one period with seven only; no account being here taken of the two unqualified officers (Messrs. Hatt and Trafford) who joined the Department towards the close of the year, nor yet of Mr. Henvey, another recent arrival in India, who moreover died in the course of the year.

51. The officers of minor control (Extra Assistant Conservators) numbered six, as compared with a sanction of seven. Since the close of the year the vacant post has been temporarily filled in the person of Mr. A. H. Mee, a graduate of the Forest School, whose confirmation in the appointment will depend on his passing in Hindustani by the lower standard, as required by the Government of India.

The Extra Assistant Conservators on the staff of this Circle are, with few exceptions, an inferior lot of officers, and one or two among them ought never to have been appointed to that position.

52. The present Conservator did duty in this Circle for the first time in October 1890, and consequently nothing was mentioned by him in last year's report concerning the services of officers. He has now much pleasure in bringing forward the following members of his staff:—

Mr. F. B. Manson, Deputy Conservator, in connection with his working-plan for the Darjeeling forests.

Mr. W. M. Green, Deputy Conservator, who as Personal Assistant to the Conservator worked hard and well, doing much to lighten the labours of the Conservator while on tour.

Mr. R. L. Heinig, Deputy Conservator, who, on transfer to the Sundarbans from Chittagong, rapidly mastered the details of work in the former Division, and under whose management the revenues from the Sundarban forests have shown a marked improvement.

Mr. H. H. Haines, Officiating Deputy Conservator, who, although an officer of only three years' service, managed the difficult Darjeeling Division during the year with ability.

53. Two among the best officers on the Bengal list, Messrs. Chester and Rogers, continue to be employed outside the Circle. Having regard to the numerical weakness and the relative inferiority of the staff at the disposal of the Conservator, and the many important works requiring attention, this continued withdrawal from the Circle of two of its most capable officers is to be regretted.

ii.—Officers of the Subordinate Staff.

54. The subordinate establishment conducted itself much as usual, and no great improvement is expected until this branch of the service has been reorganized. Proposals for reorganization were submitted to Government under

cover of this office letter No. 77E—G, dated the 24th June 1891, but nothing more has been heard on the subject. It is perhaps to be regretted that at the time when the Conservator of this Circle was engaged in framing his proposals to the Local Government for an increase of the grant on account of executive forest establishments, a grant which has undergone no change since 1884, the Supreme Government should have been occupied with a scheme for reorganizing the whole subordinate forest establishment in India. The consequence appears to be that the more urgent needs of the Bengal Forest Department have for the moment been lost sight of in an imperial scheme of reorganization.

55. In last year's report it was mentioned that of the eight natives of Bengal who entered the executive ranks of the Department through the Imperial Forest School in the course of the previous seven years, only three remained, the others having resigned their appointments after brief terms of service. Of these three officers one, Ranger Brindaban Chandra Ghosal, died soon after the close of the year, and one, Nava Kumar Set (the Dehra Dun honour's man referred to in last year's report), after remaining absent on sick leave, uniformly extended, almost from the time of his first issuing from the Forest School in 1889, finally neglected to extend his leave, and nothing having been heard of or from him, his name had to be struck off the roll.

56. The Conservator sees no reason for modifying his previously expressed opinion as to the general unsuitableness of the *educated* classes of Bengal for service in the Forest Department. Fish out of water are not more out of their element than is the *educated* Bengali in the jungles of the Terai, of Orissa, or of Chota Nagpur. And for this reason the Conservator was sorry to read a recent resolution of the Imperial Forest School Board, designed to discourage the candidateship of Europeans and Eurasians for the new Provincial Forest Service The executive work of a Division so uniquely circumstanced as the Sundarbans, and to a great extent Chittagong, may with advantage continue to be carried on by a purely native agency, because the duties of the subordinate staff are there in great part of a sedentary nature and confined to the collection of tolls on forest produce floated past certain river stations—conditions, both of them, congenial to the native of Bengal. But the Conservator feels convinced that in those numerous cases where the Range Officer is required to be something more than a sedentary tax collector, the Bengali is not made of the proper stuff; and since natives of Northern India would in all probability not get on very well with the indigenous populations, it seems inadvisable for the present to deny European and Eurasian lads at least an equal chance with Bengalis in the matter of appointments to the Provincial Forest Service.

It is possible, and even probable, that when the proposals for improving the Subordinate Forest Service in this Circle have received the sanction of Government, we shall succeed in obtaining a more respectable and a better educated class of native Range Officer. But will improved conditions of pay overcome the distate evinced by all *educated* Bengalis for an active life in the jungles? Will the altered conditions of the service in this respect result in greater *executive efficiency*, or shall we merely secure better education and greater respectability? However well educated and respectable a Range Officer may be, those qualities will avail the Department but little, if the person shirks the rough life which the duties of the office entail.

57. The following cases of misconduct on the part of the subordinate forest staff may be noticed:—

Surji Kumar Bose, a Forester, serving in the Jalpaiguri Division, was dismissed, and on appeal his dismissal was upheld by the Government, for culpable negligence in the performance of his duties, accompanied by suspicious circumstances. It was brought out against this officer that he personally traded in timber, and that he was personally interested in certain timber which was found felled in excess of the permits issued, and that he was in the habit, according to his own statement, of delegating the task of marking trees to subordinate officials and others.

Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty, a Forester, serving in the Darjeeling Division, was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment for marking and selling green standing trees without authority, giving credit for less revenue than was actually received by him, and making false entries in his cash-book. This officer has appealed.

Samiuddin, a Forester, serving in the Chittagong Division, was placed under suspension, pending enquiry into a charge of misappropriating Government money. This enquiry is still proceeding.

58. The existing system of security deposits in its relation to the employment of members of the subordinate staff is being reconsidered, and revised proposals have recently been submitted to Government of which the following are the main points:—

I.—That Head-clerks of Divisions shall give security for a sum equal to 10 times their monthly pay.

II.—That Rangers on the Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur-Orissa lists shall give security for a sum equal to 20 times their monthly pay.

III.—That Rangers on the Sundarban-Chittagong list shall give security for a sum equal to 40 times their monthly pay.

IV.—That Foresters on the Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur-Orissa lists shall give security for a sum equal to 10 times their monthly pay.

V.—That Foresters on the Sundarban-Chittagong list shall give security for a sum equal to 20 times their monthly pay.

VI.—That Forest Guards shall give security up to a maximum of Rs. 100, to be realised by monthly instalments of Re. 1.

VII.—That Rangers and Foresters already in the service be allowed six months within which to complete their security deposits on the basis of these proposals, and that no appointments be made in the case of men who have not furnished the security corresponding to their rank.

VIII.—That the Conservator shall have power to promote deserving Forest Guards to be Foresters on Rs. 15 per mensem, without the completion of the security required from this class of officer, provided that this security shall thereafter be completed by monthly cash deposits of not less than one-fifth of the Forester's pay.

IX.—That all prescribed securities shall be realized and safeguarded in the following manner:—

(*a*) Security shall be given in landed property for the whole amount corresponding to the appointment.

(*b*) The officer shall deposit every month in the Savings Bank a cash deposit equal to one-third of his monthly pay in the case of a Ranger or Clerk, and one-fifth of his monthly pay in the case of any other officer, until the whole of the security shall have been completed, when the corresponding landed property security may be withdrawn by him.

X.—That deposits in the Savings Bank shall be made under the existing rules which enable the Government to forfeit such deposits at discretion.

XI.—That all landed property bonds shall be verified every six months.

59. The office establishments leave nothing to be desired except as regards numbers. When, on the recommendation of the present Conservator, the old subdivisional system of charges was abolished a year ago, not least of the benefits which resulted from the change were the means which it provided for strengthening a number of head offices, to which had hitherto been allotted a solitary clerk only in each case, with the consequence that when this one clerk was taken ill—no unusual circumstance in Bengal—the office work either came to a stop, or the Divisional Officer had to occupy himself with clerical work at a season when it was perhaps essential that he should be inspecting his forests. Still, the relief afforded in this way has not been sufficient, and some offices, notably so the Conservator's office, which possesses only 4 clerks, stand much in need of assistance.

2.—General Protection and Breaches of the Forest Law.

60. At the commencement of the year there were 27 pending cases, and 79 new cases were brought before the Courts during the year, as compared with

203 in the previous year. Of the above, 98 cases were decided, leaving 8 pending cases at the close of the year.

The percentage of convictions obtained was 78, as compared with 87 in the previous year.

The number of cases disposed of by the process of compounding (section 67 of the Forest Act) was 1,882, as compared with 1,961 in the previous year.

61. The number of new cases brought into Court compares as follows with the previous four years:—

1887-88	...	516
1888-89	...	254
1889-90	...	120
1890-91	...	203
1891-92	...	79

The decrease in the number of new cases taken into Court was centred in the Sundarban Division, where there were only 20 such cases, as compared with 131 in the previous year. A large number of cases were instituted by Mr. Ellis in previous years against purchasers who had failed to return their permits according to rule 3 of the rules printed on the reverse of their permits, and who had got away undetected. But as these persons could, in general, only be traced by their registered, and often false, addresses, it followed that the majority of such cases had to be withdrawn later on, the police not succeeding in discovering the offenders. It was decided during the present year to desist from this fruitless course and to endeavour to attain our object, if possible, by the exercise of a better system of supervision. The prosecutions under this head were consequently confined to people apprehended in the act of evading the law.

3.—Forest Fires.

62. Form 51 shows in detail the results of the year's fire conservancy operations.

The total area of Reserved forests at the commencement of the year was 5,211 square miles, and of this area 1,975 square miles were placed under special measures of protection; the remaining area of 3,236 square miles (if we except 23 square miles excluded from protection during the year under the realignment operations proceeding in Angul, and the unprotected Dhampara forest in Buxa; area 11 square miles) representing tracts which, from the character of the forests or their situation, do not readily burn, or do not burn at all.

63. The area placed under special measures of protection was 511 square miles larger than the corresponding area in the previous year, the increase being, for the most part, centred in Singhbhum, where an attempt was made to protect the entire area of Reserved forests, amounting to 730 square miles.

64. The area of specially protected forest burnt during the year was 401 square miles, as compared with 75 square miles in the previous year; the percentage of success being 80, as compared with 95 in the previous year.

65. The important fires in the tracts subject to special measures of protection were distributed among the Divisions as follows:—

			Square miles
Singhbhum	...	...	216
Palámau	...	...	75
Jalpaiguri	...	...	66

66. In Singhbhum the attempt was made, for the first time, to protect the entire area of the Reserved forests, aggregating 730 square miles, with the result that 514 square miles are reported to have been saved. In the previous year the attempt only extended to 215 square miles, and nearly all this was successfully protected. Complete success was not to be expected on the first serious occasion of attempting to protect so large an area as 514 square miles, or, practically speaking, 730 square miles, seeing that there had been no serious attempts at protection prior to 1890-91. On the other hand, the results are somewhat disappointing. Half of the fires seem to have occurred during April. But, owing to an affection of the eyes, Mr. Lillingston was obliged to return to headquarters on the 7th April, after which he does not appear to have left Chaibassa again.

67. Fire conservancy measures in the Palámau Division were most unsuccessful, and 40 per cent. of the total area of the Reserved forests were burnt. The real cause of the disaster seems to have been that Mr. Quinnell left the arrangements in the hands of his subordinates and idled away his time at head-quarters. The matter formed the subject of a special report to Government, and Mr. Quinnell was ordered to be temporarily reduced from the 1st to the 2nd grade of Extra Assistant Conservators.

68. The work of constructing the Duars railway through the Tondu forest, the alienation of all the available mature sâl trees in that forest, and the extensive survey operations (Survey of India) in progress, added much to the natural difficulties of protection in the Jalpaiguri Division, and fires were proportionately numerous. Of the 66 square miles burnt, 20 square miles consisted of mixed open forest of no special value, which ought not to have been protected at all, but the remaining 46 square miles were sâl tracts. The most serious fire was that which originated at the Ramshaihat branch of the new railway line on the 24th of April, and spreading with great rapidity, owing to the windy weather prevailing at the time, passed over the entire area of the Lower Tondu block; or 40 square miles. Having regard to the fact that there were hundreds of men at work on the railway, or in connection with it, the cause of the fire could not be ascertained. A broad line had been burnt parallel with the embankment, and every reasonable precaution taken to prevent fires in this direction; but with an army of coolies located in the locality, there could be no real security at any time.

As explained by the Conservator to the Inspector-General of Forests, in the recently submitted outline of a working-plan for the Jalpaiguri forests, the whole system of fire conservancy hitherto pursued in this Division is defective, inasmuch as it provides for the protection of the seas of grass which here separate one belt of tree forest from the other. During the hot months of the year, these savannahs may be likened to as many powder magazines, of which the ignition is bound to cause widespread destruction. It seems difficult to believe that the folly should have been perpetrated from year to year of building up such fatal barriers to the cause of fire protection; but so it is, and the Conservator can see no certain prospect of protection for the Jalpaiguri forests until we revert—as indeed it is proposed to do next season—to the wise policy adopted years ago by Sir Dietrich Brandis of setting fire to all the more dangerously situated savannahs early in the year, when the plains of tall dense grass are not too dry, and when the fallen leaves and undergrowth in the adjacent belts of tree forest are still green and wet.

69. In the remaining Divisions the operations were of a successful character. The fires in the Buxa Division were confined to mixed forest of a generally savannah-like description; almost the entire area of sâl forest having been saved. In the Darjeeling Division it had been hitherto customary for the flowering of the bamboos in the Singalila range to be followed by destructive fires, of which the evidences are still extant in the shape of numerous blackened skeletons of conifers. The present year was the occasion for renewed anxiety on this account, but the forests have happily escaped. The danger was, however, not so great as in previous years owing to the Nepalese Government having taken to protect their forests across the border.

In the Tista and Kurseong forests, again, very little was burnt; and in the two Orissa Divisions, if we leave out of consideration the Rajin forest notified as a Reserve in the course of the year only, the results of protection were also satisfactory.

70. The total cost of fire-protection during the year came to Rs. 14,117, as compared with Rs. 15,727 in the previous year.

4.—Grazing and Fencing.

71. Appendix B shows the extent to which the Reserved forests were grazed over during the year. It will be observed that if the Reserved forests in any Division be considered as a whole, the Circle has not much to complain of on the score of cattle The Reserved forests of Bengal consequently afford, in most instances, extremely valuable fodder reserves on which to fall back in times of

agricultural distress. It is from this point of view a national misfortune that so many of the Bengal districts should possess no Reserved forests.

5.—Natural Reproduction.

72. Natural reproduction is, in general, referred to by Divisional Officers in encouraging terms.

Large areas of the Singalila forest, in Darjeeling, are densely clothed with the Maling and Nigala bamboo, and in these cases tree reproduction is usually ineffective.

In the Sundarban forests, the action of the tides serves to distribute the seed far and wide, and the natural propagation of the species comprising these forests is fostered by conditions that are unusually favourable to this end.

The Tama bamboo is reported to have flowered during the year over extensive areas in the Tista Division.

6.—Artificial Reproduction and Cultural Operations.

73. The detail of these works is shown in Form No. 52.

74. The area of regular plantations was 3,143 acres at the commencement of the year and 3,153 acres at the close of the year, showing a nett increase for the year of 10 acres only. The expenditure was Rs. 3,369, as compared with Rs. 6,230 in the previous year. In reality 58 acres of new plantation were formed during the year, and the apparent discrepancy is due to errors in the statements of previous years, which have led to the transfer of 39 acres from the heading of plantations to the heading of cultural operations, and the exclusion of 8 acres from the former, on account of excess area calculations. The reduced area brought under plantations during the year, as compared with the area (131 acres) of extensions effected in 1890-91, was mainly due to the policy introduced by the Conservator of restricting operations of the kind pending the completion of working-plans for the Divisions concerned. Plantations are extremely expensive works, and it seems injudicious to countenance large outlays under this head without the formal authority of a well-considered working-plan in each case. Except where a plantation is being formed under the provisions of a working-plan, it is therefore proposed in future to strictly confine the expenditure under this head to the up-keep of previously existing works.

The additions during the year to the regular plantations comprised 31 acres added to the Rangnu and Poomong plantations in Darjeeling, and 27 acres added to the Sitapahar plantation in Chittagong. The Chittagong plantations have absorbed, as usual, the lion's share of the cost, and the total expenditure on the 665 acres of mostly teak plantations in that province has reached Rs. 64,000.

The principal plantations of the Circle are situated in the Darjeeling Division, and if we except the *Cryptomeria Japonica*, the aim has generally been to fill up extensive blanks, and to supplement natural reproduction with the more important indigenous timber species. The results of the operations undertaken in this connection are on the whole favourably reported on.

In the Kurseong Division it is only necessary to note the important teak plantation of Bamonpokri, area 477 acres, commenced in 1868 and discontinued in 1882. Teak is not indigenous to Bengal, although it has been introduced into many localities, and even reproduces itself under favourable conditions without much difficulty. In these provinces, moreover, it has never been observed to develop into fine stems. It is thus questionable if in the case of localities which produce naturally such fine sál timber as the Terai, we can be considered justified in making experiments with teak. Notwithstanding, this Bamonpokri teak plantation is the most promising experiment of the kind undertaken in Bengal.

The only other plantations of consequence in this Circle are those of Chittagong and Puri, and in both cases they consist mainly of teak. Some of the Chittagong plantations are reported to be very promising, but they have cost, as previously remarked, a great deal of money, and if the works are to be extended, it is at least desirable that such extension should be in strict conformity with the provisions of a working-plan sanctioned by the Government. The Puri plantations do not promise well for the success of teak in Orissa.

75. Purely cultural operations, as distinguished from regular plantations, covered 1,282 acres at the close of the year, as compared with 1,138 acres at the commencement of the year; thus showing a nett increase for the year of 144 acres, of which, however, 39 acres are only apparent, having been transferred from plantations (see paragraph 74).

The more important among the new cultural operations of the year consisted in—

(i) assisting natural reproduction in worked portions of the Rangirum block, Darjeeling Division; 40 acres were here stocked with champ, utis, cryptomeria and other species:

(ii) assisting natural reproduction in worked portions of the Sakna forest, Kurseong Division, where 44 acres were stocked with toon, lampatia, saj, and other species.

The charges under this head during the year came to Rs. 875, as compared with Rs. 747 in the previous year, and the greater part of this expenditure was incurred in protecting and in filling up vacancies in previously existing works. Seeing that these so-called cultural operations appear to have been carried out hitherto in a very desultory and unmethodical manner, and that but little control is possible in such circumstances over disbursements, the Conservator has now strictly enjoined that all future charges on this account must receive his previous sanction.

A study of previous reports shows that a great deal of money has been frittered away on so-called cultural operations, the aggregate area of which has not increased in the same ratio. Thus the Annual Report of the Circle for the year 1884-85 gives the total area covered by these works at 934 acres only, and the total expenditure incurred at Rs. 20,463. Since then only 348 acres have been added to the area, while the expenditure has increased by Rs. 6,553, showing a grand total of 1,282 acres and an expenditure corresponding of Rs. 27,016. The reluctance of the Conservator to encourage any works of the kind that have not been well considered beforehand, if not actually provided for in authoritative working-plans, is thus made evident.

7.—Experiments and Exotic trees.

76. The plantation of Spanish chestnuts in Rangirum, Darjeeling Division, is reported to be a failure. Not many trees are left, and these are branchy and stunted. The climate does not appear to suit. One or two trees of the species are to be met with below the church in Darjeeling, but these, too, have the same stunted habit.

Some seed of the Scotch and Douglas pines, received by Mr. Roger from Europe in 1890, were sown in the same locality. They germinated well, but never attained to more than two inches in height, and are now dying off rapidly.

The padouk sown the previous year in the Kaptai nursery, Chittagong Division, had attained from 9 to 10 feet in height; but the mahogany planted out in the same Division is not favourably reported on. The species seems to thrive at first, but to be later on attacked by borers, assuming a crooked growth in consequence.

8.—Cutting of Creepers, cleanings, etc., etc.

77. The trees were freed from creepers over the following areas:

		Acres.
Darjeeling Division	... ...	2,000
Kurseong „	... ...	4,000
Tista „	... ...	2,500
Buxa „	... ...	7,000
Jalpaiguri „	... ...	6,400
Puri „	... ...	500
Angul „	... ...	500
	Total ...	22,900

The cost was Rs. 1,182, or Rs. 32 per square mile. The area operated over in the previous year was 11,000 acres and the cost Rs. 1,424.

The Divisions in which this form of forest improvement is annually called for are those of Darjeeling, Kurseong, Tista, Jalpaiguri, Buxa, Puri, and Angul, and arrangements will have to be made for prosecuting the work over much larger areas. Unfortunately, in the Terai, where the creepers are most noticeable for the injury which they cause, it is not always possible to obtain labour. The tea planters themselves experience serious difficulties in this connection, and '*à priori*' the Forest Department is still worse placed.

9.—Communications and Buildings.

78. The expenditure under Communications during the year was Rs. 6,910, as compared with Rs. 6,068 in the previous year.

The works of importance were:—

(*i*) In the Darjeeling Division 10 miles of new road trace constructed and some 20 miles of road trace and paths widened and repaired at a total cost of Rs. 3,494.

It will take many years to construct a sufficient length of good export roads through the steep rocky hills of the Darjeeling Division. Until widened to the required width, the road traces referred to are only suited to cooly and bullock transport. They have all, however, been given a gradient which will admit of their conversion, in the course of time, into cart roads. For the present the only efficient cart roads in the Darjeeling Division are—

	Miles.
The Goompahar cart road	13
The Pashok „	3
The rail road „	18
The Tista Valley „	12
Total ...	46

None of these are under the control of the Forest Department.

The provisions of the new working-plan for the Darjeeling forests should secure good progress for the future under this important head.

(*ii*) In the Tista Division some 2 miles of export road and 7 miles of inspection paths were constructed and 112 miles of communications repaired at a total cost of Rs. 1,272.

(*iii*) In the Jalpaiguri Division 2 miles of export road and 19 miles of inspection paths were constructed and 58 miles of road repaired; the total cost being Rs. 655.

Inadequate provision in previous budget estimates, difficulty in procuring labour (Darjeeling, Tista, Kurseong, Jalpaiguri, Buxa), and frequent changes among the Divisional Officers themselves, the result of which is that there is scarcely a Divisional Officer who knows his charge sufficiently well to frame a plan of roads through his forests, have one and all contributed to prevent progress under this head.

But there exist cases in which this Department can do comparatively little good unless helped by the civil authorities. The Palámau Division is an instance. It will be of small advantage our cutting roads through the Palámau forests if they communicate with nothing outside.

In the Jalpaiguri district, again, the small number of roads outside the Reserved forests is most noticeable.

79. The expenditure incurred during the year under buildings was Rs. 12,158, as compared with Rs. 15,474 in the previous year.

In the Darjeeling Division repairs cost Rs. 406, while Rs. 1,816 were expended on a large number of petty works. The *old* fuel depôt, which cost the Department Rs. 1,500, was sold during the year for Rs. 4,300.

In the Kurseong Division Rs. 2,033 were expended under buildings, most of it being in connection with urgent works of repair which had been postponed from year to year to the great prejudice of the property.

In the Buxa Division Rs. 1,132 were expended on the repairs of buildings, and the Alipore inspection bungalow, which was purchased in 1886 at a cost of Rs. 350, was burnt to the ground, fire having, it is supposed, been communicated to the thatch from some comparatively distant jungle, as the grass in the vicinity of the building is said to have been previously cleared away.

In the Sundarban Division Rs. 1,239 were expended on the repair of the existing buildings, and Rs. 679 on new erections, the principal of which was the Cobaduck house. The new steamer *Swan* was made over to the Department on the 1st April 1892. She has cost altogether Rs. 35,258, of which Rs. 31,490 have been charged in the accounts of the year. Repairs to existing boats cost Rs. 5,562, as compared with Rs. 8,035 in the previous year.

In the Chittagong Division Rs. 571 were expended on the repair of existing buildings and Rs. 1,102 on new works, which were all of a petty nature connected with the housing of the subordinate staff.

CHAPTER IV.—YIELD AND WORKING.

General.

80. The full particulars of the year's outturn are given in forms 54 and 55.

81. The total outturn of the Circle in timber was 72½ lakhs of cubic feet. But, having regard to the fact that this result is arrived at after making certain important reductions in the factors of conversion hitherto in use, it becomes necessary, in order to compare properly the outturn of the present with that of the previous year, to revert for a moment to the old factors.

We then deduce—

1891-92	...	1,00,00,000 cubic feet.
1890-91	...	83,00,000 „
Difference	...	17,00,000

The total outturn of timber during the year under report thus exceeded the outturn of the previous year by 17 lakhs of cubic feet, or 20 per cent.

82. The total outturn of the Circle in fuel was, if we except the not very reliable figures shown under "free grants," 180 lakhs of cubic feet, as compared with 166 lakhs in the previous year, thus showing an increase in the outturn of the year under report amounting to 14 lakhs of cubic feet, or 8 per cent.

83. The total outturn of the Circle in bamboos was, if we again leave out of consideration the figures recorded under "free grants," 162 lakhs, as compared with 165 lakhs in the previous year. There was thus a diminution in the outturn under this head during the present year amounting to 3 lakhs.

84. The total outturn of the Circle in minor produce can only be represented by the corresponding value, the quantities not being always ascertainable. For the year under report this value was, if we except the figures given under "free grants," Rs. 91,000, as compared with Rs. 86,000 in the previous year.

SPECIAL.

1.—Departmental Operations.

(*a*)—*Timber removed departmentally.*

85. The total outturn of timber by departmental agency was 24,000 cubic feet, as compared with 34,000 cubic feet in the previous year. The decrease is explained by the fact that it has been the consistent policy of the present Conservator to discourage departmental operations, and to foster public enterprise in all cases where the people show a disposition to avail themselves of the privilege. The financial results of the year's administration would appear to bear out the wisdom of this course.

(b)—Fuel removed departmentally.

86. The total outturn of fuel by departmental agency was 2½ lakhs of cubic feet, as compared with 4½ lakhs in the previous year. There was thus a large reduction during the year in departmental fuel operations, and this was centred in the Darjeeling Division.

One of the main features of the year's administration was, in fact, the closing of the departmental fuel depôts in Darjeeling and the transfer of the station supply to the bazar dealers. The depôts were closed from the 1st September 1891, and up to the time of writing this report it has not been found necessary to reopen them. But as a precautionary measure the depôts have been filled with a large reserve stock of firewood and charcoal.

It is hoped hereafter to confine departmental operations in Darjeeling to the supply of the Commissariat at Jellapahar. Further on it will be seen that the diminution in the outturn of fuel supplied departmentally is more than balanced by the increase in the quantity removed by purchasers.

(c)—Bamboos removed departmentally.

87. The outturn of bamboos by departmental agency was 9,000 only, as compared with 4½ lakhs in the previous year.

The only important operations under this head have been in the Palámau Division, and a comparison of financial results in that charge should show that the Government has lost nothing by the change, that is to say, by the abolition of the system hitherto prevailing in Palámau of collecting bamboos for the market by departmental agency.

(d)—Minor produce removed departmentally.

88. Nothing of importance was done under this head during the year, the policy of the Department being, where possible, to farm out the minor forest produce on annual or periodical leases.

2.—Removal of Produce by Purchasers.

(a)—Timber removed by purchasers.

89. The outturn of timber by the agency of purchasers was 72 lakhs of cubic feet.

As already remarked, the figures denoting the outturn of timber for the present year have been arrived at after making important reductions in the factors of conversion hitherto in use.

Applying the old factors to both years' outturn, we obtain the following comparison of results :—

1891-92	99,00,000	cubic feet.
1890-91	82,00,000	„
Difference ...	17,00,000	„

Thus the total outturn of timber under this head during the year under report exceeded the previous year's outturn by 17 lakhs, or 20 per cent.

The difference was distributed as follows among the divisional charges :—

Sundarban	+ 13,00,000	cubic feet.
Singhbhum	+ 4,00,000	„
Darjeeling	+ 77,000	„
Tista	+ 67,000	„
Angul } Puri }	+ 8,000	„
Direction	+ 1,000	„
Buxa	— 44,000	„
Kurseong	— 42,000	„
Jalpaiguri	— 34,000	„
Chittagong	— 32,000	„

A noticeable feature in the year's administration is thus the recovery in the Sundarban timber trade, which would seem to point to the conclusion that the abnormal fall in 1890-91 was in a large measure due either to local agricultural distress, or to the presence of excess sundri stocks in the market; or perhaps to both circumstances combined.

The great increase in the outturn from the Singhbhum forests is also an encouraging sign of the times. It is to be feared, however, that the successful bargains lately made by certain wealthy firms of timber contractors with some of the ignorant Chiefs of Chota Nagpur, added to the unchecked destruction going on in the pettier private estates of that province, will, for the next few years at least, have the effect of either reducing the outturn from the Government forests of Singhbhum, or in any case of lowering prices.

The continued decrease in the outturn from the Reserved forests of the Buxa and Jalpaiguri Divisions is attributed in part to the effects of the cattle disease of the previous year, which not only killed off a large proportion of the local transport animals, but frightened outsiders away. To a certain extent the falling off in Buxa is due to the small rainfall, which rendered it impossible for the timber merchants to make the usual use of the Kaljani and other rivers for floating the produce out of the district, and also to the low prices which at present prevail in the Dacca and Sirajganj markets.

The extensive Tondu forest in the Jalpaiguri Division was practically closed to purchasers from the moment that Government made a free grant of the available mature sál trees contained in it to the Bengal Duars Railway Company. The quantity of sound mature timber in these two Divisions is, moreover, relatively very small. Arrangements have now been made for carrying out a systematic series of improvement fellings in the Buxa forests, and also for treating parts of the Jalpaiguri forests on a somewhat similar method. It is hoped by these measures, and by a reduced scale of rates corresponding to the generally inferior quality of timber which these improvement fellings may be expected to yield, to induce purchasers to come forward in larger numbers. It may be noticed, in conclusion, that the forests of the Jalpaiguri district are overrun by wild elephants which, apart from any damage done by them to the trees, tend to frighten away the timber contractors.

The continued decline in the outturn of timber from the Chittagong forests was explained in paragraph 66 of last year's report as being due to the increasing exhaustion of the Unclassed forests in their more accessible parts.

The Kurseong forests resemble the Jalpaiguri forests in that they now contain relatively small quantities of mature timber. Such timber as was formerly supplied to the planters for tea-box planking has in a great measure disappeared. Arrangements are being made for working some of the sál forests of this Division on a system of improvement fellings similar to what has been described above in the case of the Jalpaiguri forests.

(*b*)—*Fuel removed by purchasers.*

90. The total outturn of fuel by the agency of purchasers was 177⅓ lakhs of cubic feet, as compared with 161½ lakhs in the previous year, showing an increase for the year under report amounting to 16 lakhs of cubic feet, or 10 per cent.

The difference was distributed as follows among the divisional charges:—

Sundarban	+6,00,000	cubic feet.
Angul	+5,00,000	„
Puri		
Darjeeling	+3,00,000	„
Kurseong	+2,40,000	„
Jalpaiguri	+2,00,000	„
Buxa	+ 15,000	„
Direction	+ 9,000	„
Tista	—2,00,000	„
Chittagong	— 57,000	„
Singhbhum	— 47,000	„

In Orissa the outturn was, as usual, almost entirely derived from the Protected forests, and the corresponding figures, representing as they mainly

do the consumption of fuel by tenants of the Khurda estate on annual house licenses, must not be depended upon for accuracy.

The large increase in the outturn of fuel by purchasers in the Darjeeling Division was the necessary outcome of the abolition of the departmental system of supply. To some extent this increase is also due to the transfer of the West Tista Range from the Tista Division to the Darjeeling Division.

The larger outturn from the Kurseong and Jalpaiguri forests followed upon correspondingly small demands in the previous year, and appears to have been the effect of short supplies among the planting community, attended by important reductions in the rates for fuel.

The large fall shown in the outturn of fuel from the Tista forests is mainly the result of the transfer of the West Tista Range to the Darjeeling Division; this Range furnishing a large number of tea gardens in the vicinity, and hitherto forming the principal centre of the Tista fuel supply.

The decrease in the outturn of fuel by purchasers in the Singhbhum Division, now continued through two successive years, is not explained by the Divisional Officer, and is not understood. Mr. Lillingston promised to submit a special report on the subject, but has not done so.

The decrease in the outturn of fuel from the Chittagong forests has similarly not been explained by the Divisional Officer, Mr. Ellis.

(*c*)—*Bamboos removed by purchasers.*

91. The total outturn of bamboos by the agency of purchasers was 162 lakhs, as compared with 160½ lakhs in the previous year, thus showing an increased outturn for the year under report amounting to 1½ lakhs.

The difference was distributed as follows among the several divisional charges:—

	No.
Palámau	+3,85,000
Direction	+ 24,000
Kurseong	+ 15,000
Singhbhum	+ 13,000
Chittagong	—2,13,000
Angul	— 29,000
Puri	
Darjeeling	— 25,000
Tista	— 24,000

The large increase in the Palámau Division was the result of the abolition of departmental sales.

The falling off in Chittagong has not been explained by Mr. Ellis.

(*d*)—*Minor produce removed by purchasers.*

92. As already remarked, it is not possible to show the total quantity of minor produce removed. It can only be represented by the corresponding receipts; and in this case the receipts were Rs. 90,000, as compared with Rs. 84,000 in the previous year, showing an increase for the year of Rs. 6,000.

The greater part of this increase is accounted for by the better results which attended the lease of a number of mica mines in the Kodarma forest (Hazáribágh) after these had been for the first time properly advertised.

3.—Free Grants.

93. The quantity of forest produce taken away during the year under "free grants" is compared in the following statement with the quantity removed in the previous year:—

	1891-92.	1890-91.	Difference (+ or —).
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Timber ...	32,081	74,524	— 42,443
Fuel ...	35,04,444	35,14,449	— 10,005
Bamboos ...	30,09,200	38,63,690	—8,54,490
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor produce ...	44,624	59,118	— 14,494

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

94. The financial results of the year compare as follows with those of the three previous years:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	6,76,907	3,75,471	3,01,436
1889-90	7,68,718	3,90,265	3,78,453
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,89,553	4,08,519	3,81,034

Both the gross revenue and the surplus of the year were thus the largest obtained since the formation of the Department, and this notwithstanding the occurrence of heavy items of capital expenditure, such as the disbursement of Rs. 31,500 on account of the new steamer *Swan* and Rs. 8,000 on increased pay of establishment.

The proportion of surplus to gross revenue was 48, as compared with 44 in the previous year.

The revenue was realised from the following sources:—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	3,88,702	3,27,716
Fuel	2,06,189	2,18,692
Bamboos	42,367	48,256
Grazing and fodder	8,846	11,425
Minor produce	90,461	85,664
Drift and confiscated produce	8,210	16,789
Miscellaneous	44,778	18,850
Total ...	7,89,553	7,27,392

During the year increases of revenue took place under—

	Rs.
Timber	60,986
Minor produce	4,797
Miscellaneous	25,928
Total ...	91,711

while decreases of revenue occurred under—

	Rs.
Fuel	12,503
Bamboos	5,889
Grazing and fodder	2,579
Drift and confiscated produce	8,579
Total ...	29,550
	Rs.
Difference in favour of the year	62,161

Although the quantity of fuel sold exceeded that of the previous year, the corresponding receipts show a small decrease of 6 per cent.

This circumstance is explained by the partial abolition during the year of the departmental system of sales in Darjeeling, and has to be considered side by side with the very large reduction in expenditure in that connection amounting, as it does, to 46 per cent.

The same explanation partially applies to the fall in the receipts for bamboos, of which the quantities sold during the year have, however, been about equal. If the less expenditure under this head be taken into consideration, the difference in financial results between the present and the previous year is reduced to Rs. 3,479, and this much is accounted for by the fact that the receipts of the Chittagong Division for the year 1890-91 included permit fees which, under the provisions of a recent accounts circular, have been credited in the accounts of the present year under a different budget head; namely Vc (Miscellaneous; other sources).

The decrease in the receipts on drift and waif wood was only to be expected after the deficient rainfall of 1891.

The large increase in the receipts under "Miscellaneous" is principally accounted for by the transfer to that head of the revenues realised on compounded cases (section 67 of the Forest Act) which it had been customary in previous years to credit to various headings of accounts.

The receipts for the present year under "Miscellaneous" further include a few extraordinary items, such as the proceeds of the sale of four elephants and of the old fuel depôt in Darjeeling. These items alone account for Rs. 8,000.

95. The following statement shows the expenditure of the year side by side with that of the previous year:—

Budget Heads.	1891-92.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
A.—Conservancy and Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	25,004	50,721	...	25,717
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	49,156	41,209	7,947	...
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	4,112	4,642	...	530
VI.—Live and dead stock	35,945	13,234	22,711	...
VII.—Communications and buildings	19,841	21,658	...	1,817
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests	29,495	41,929	...	12,434
IX.—Miscellaneous	5,645	9,636	...	3,991
Total A—Conservancy and Works ...	1,69,198	1,83,029	30,658	44,489
B.—Establishment.				
I.—Salaries	1,98,631	1,90,404	8,227	...
II.—Travelling allowances	30,886	31,447	...	561
III.—Contingencies	9,804	9,125	679	...
Total B—Establishment ...	2,39,321	2,30,976	8,906	561
Grand Total of Expenditure ...	4,08,519	4,14,005	39,564	45,050
Net decrease ...	...	...	...	5,486

96. The expenditure has decreased by Rs. 5,486, notwithstanding the large sum that had to be paid during the year on account of the new steamer *Swan* (A—VI).

The only other head under which there was an increase of expenditure is A—II, and this again was incurred on the repair of steamers and boats in the Sundarban.

The large decrease of expenditure under A—I took place in the Darjeeling Division, and is connected with the abolition of the departmental system of fuel supply.

The important decrease under A—VIII was owing to Imperial survey charges not having been adjusted during the year.

The increased expenditure under salaries was the result of promotions in the superior staff.

97. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the several Divisions during the year, with financial results; the figures of the previous year being given for purposes of comparison:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	8,489	4,999	40,109	33,715	...	...	31,620	28,722
Hazaribagh ...		1,945		3,200	..	..		1,324
Darjeeling ..	84,725	89,768	52,500	78,847	32,225	10,921	...	.
Tista ...	30,970	21,588	14,068	15,712	16,902	5,876	.	
Kurseong ...	18,738	17,745	21,587	25,896	...		2,850	8,151
Jalpaiguri ...	23,697	31,998	25,616	19,933	...	12,065	1,919	
Buxa ...	12,405	23,188	23,189	37 506	...	...	10,784	14,299
Palámau ...	2,682	4,434	10,228	15,411	.		7,546	10,977
Singhbhum ...	85,348	26,009	30,803	22,459	24,539	3,550	..	...
Sundarban ...	4,62,024	4,10,483	1,15,544	77,711	3,46,480	3,32,772	...	..
Chittagong ...	77,859	82,250	33,639	38,765	44,226	43,485		...
Angul ...	3,119	12,605	11,595	29,631	..	...	8,476	17,026
Puri ...	9,383		14,984		...	..	5,601	
Kusi (Drift) ...	28	216	..	.	28	216	...	.
Working-Plans ..	42	...	14,623	17,060	...	...	14,581	17,060
Total ...	7,89,553	7,27,302	4,08,519	4,14,005	4,64,400	4,08,885	83,366	96,498

98. It will be observed that, with the exception of the Jalpaiguri Division, the above statement shows an improved state of things all round.

The causes which militated against success in the Jaipaiguri district have already been dealt with (paragraph 89), and, as regards more especially the Jalpaiguri Division, it may be added that the Extra Assistant Conservator previously in charge was replaced in the course of the year by a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd grade, and this change led to an increase of expenditure under establishments.

99. It does not seem necessary to dwell further on the subject of financial results that show a distinct improvement on those of previous years. The writer of this report is, however, impressed with the conviction that those results might have been made infinitely better if, instead of one Conservator to control this over-sized Circle, there had been two. It is not the sole function of the Conservator to exercise a general supervision over his Divisional Officers and to control the accounts of the Circle. Perhaps his most important function, in the absence of working-plans, is to decide how each forest shall be worked to the greatest economic advantage; and this he cannot possibly do without an intimate personal knowledge of all the forests.

The improved state of things in the Singhbhum Division, for instance, is entirely the result of the Conservator's personal action. He found the Divisional Officer selling sál trees without limit at a fixed rate of Rs. 10 per tree, the buyer being given the option of selecting the finest trees in the forest. The Conservator at once put a stop to this ruinous procedure, and, basing his calculations partly on Dr. Schlich's valuation of the stock and partly on his personal observations, he arranged to have 3,000 trees of not less than six feet in girth marked over a given area, irrespective of the quantity of timber contained in each tree and, except that no apparently hollow trees were marked, irrespective of their quality also. These trees were then advertised in lots, and tenders called for. Altogether 2,400 standing sál trees were disposed of in this way during the year, bringing in a nett profit to Government of Rs. 36,500, or Rs. 15 per tree.

Similarly, arrangements have been now made which will, it is hoped, (see paragraph 89), improve the finances of the Jalpaiguri, Buxa, and Kurseong Divisions.

But the Bengal Forest Circle is unwieldy, and although the present head of the Department has been in office eighteen months, several important Divisions have not even been visited by him, let alone the extensive areas that are not included in any forest charge.

CHAPTER VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

100. During the year revised rules were issued by the Government for regulating the relationship of District and Forest Officers. These revised rules are given in Appendix C to this report. They are an improvement on the old rules, which had the inconvenience attached to them of not being the same for the whole Circle, and of varying from province to province.

101. The Maharajah of Hill-Tippera received as his share of the Fenny toll collections Rs. 10,310, as compared with Rs. 9,418 in the previous year. The present agreement with the Maharajah is that sanctioned by Government in its letter No. 147 L.R., dated the 20th June 1891, and will extend to a period of five years, commencing with the 1st April 1891.

102. In the Sundarban Division seven men were killed during the year by tigers, 21 full-grown tigers and two tiger-cubs were destroyed, and rewards to the amount of Rs. 930 paid on that account.

103. The Divisional Officer of Palámau writes:—"It is most important that the proposed survey of the bed of the Koel river should be carried out, as the district funds are so poor that it will be impossible for many years to make properly bridged roads."

104. The Divisional Officer of Darjeeling reports that the quantity of timber suitable for tea-box planking in the forests of his charge is very limited, but that a very large supply is brought into the district from Sikhim. Mr. Haines states that this trade is accompanied by serious waste. He writes in this

connection :—"I have seen myself numbers of cooly-loads of pure tún wood being brought up the road from the Great Ranjit for the supply of gardens on the Lebong spur. The most utter disregard of all principles of forest conservancy apparently exists; any tree worth the sawing being felled. As an instance of the extent to which immature young trees are extracted, it may be mentioned that the contractors are occasionally cut by their employers as much as Rs. 7 per thousand running feet of planking alone, owing to the planks being unfit for use through having been obtained from undeveloped trees."

It would perhaps be an advantage if the Sikhim forests were placed under professional management.

105. Revised rules were prepared during the year for the management of the Protected forests of the Puri Division. These received the sanction of the Government of India after the close of the year and will come into effect from the 1st July 1892. They are published at pages 524 and 525 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th May 1892.

FORM No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Reserved Forests, 1891-92.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1891. Acres.	Area on 1st April 1891. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 31st March 1892. Acres.	Area on 31st March 1892. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
Darjeeling.	Senchal ...	Darjeeling district.	Senchal	3,389	5	...	...	3,389	5		
			Mahalderam	4,143	7	...	...	4,143	7		
			Tukdah	7,509	12	...	...	7,509	12		
	Goompahar ...	Ditto ...	Goompahar	9,245	14	...	...	9,245	14		
	Singalila ...	Ditto ...	Singalila	41,254	64	...	...	41,254	64		
	Tista Valley ...	Ditto ...	Rangit	...	...	3,663	...	3,663	6	Conservator's Circular No. 30DF, dated 3rd June 1891.	Transferred from the Tista Division.
			Mangwa	...	...	995	...	995	1½		
			Raiang	...	...	4,084	...	4,084	6		
			Total ...	65,540	102	8,742	...	74,282	115½		
Tista.	West Tista ...	Ditto ...	Rangit	3,663	6	...	3,663	...	...	Ditto ...	Transferred to the Darjeeling Division.
			Mangwa	995	1½	...	995	...	...		
			Riang	4,084	6	...	4,084	...	...		
			Sitong	6,416	10	...	6,416	...	...	Ditto ...	Transferred to Kurseong Division.
			Sivoke Hills	6,664	10½	...	6,664	...	...		
	Northern Range.	Ditto ...	Rilli	5,287	8	...	...	5,287	8		
			Kalimpung	7,350	11½	...	...	7,350	11½		
			Dumsong	14,032	22	...	...	14,032	22		
			Rissoom	5,830	9	...	680	5,150	8	13th September 1891.	
			Loolagaon	8,239	13	...	...	8,239	13		
			Pankasari	9,809	16	...	...	9,809	16		
			Rhenock	3,225	5	...	...	3,225	5		
			Richila	10,644	17	...	...	10,644	17		
	Southern Range.	Ditto ...	Mo	4,453	7	...	...	4,453	7		
			Jaldaka	14,874	23	...	...	14,874	23		
			Nar	10,093	15½	...	...	10,093	15½		
			Dalinkot	6,561	10	...	...	6,561	10		
			Mal	5,493	8½	...	...	5,493	8½		
			Mongpong	6,230	10	...	...	6,230	10		
			Leesh	4,287	7	...	...	4,287	7		
			Geesh	13,730	21	...	...	13,730	21		
			Noam	7,802	12	...	2	7,800	12	9th February 1892.	
			Total ...	159,831	250	...	22,504	137,317	215		
Kurseong.	Eastern Range	Ditto ...	Dhobijhora	589	1	...	...	589	1		
			Babukhola	1,840	3	...	...	1,840	3		
			Sivakhola	408	1	...	...	408	1		
			Paglajhora	33				33			
			Mahanadi	4,533	7	...	...	4,533	7		
			Champasari	3,063	5	...	...	3,063	5		
			Choklong	10,144	16	...	...	10,144	15		
			Latpanchor	3,495	5	...	...	3,495	5		
			Sivoke	4,023	7	...	...	4,023	7		
			Sivoke Hills	...	...	6,084	...	6,084	10½	Conservator's Circular No. 30DF, dated 3rd June 1891.	Transferred from the Tista Division.
			Sitong	...	...	6,416	...	6,416	10		
	Western Range	Ditto ...	Sukna	4,333	7	...	...	4,333	7		
			Manjua	1,112	2	...	...	1,112	2		
			Koohein	514	1	...	...	514	1		
			Manjha	4,078	6	...	...	4,078	6		
			Mechi	3,152	5	...	...	3,152	5		
			Balasan	1,701	3	...	...	1,701	3		
			Tukrisjhar	1,364	2	...	...	1,364	2		
			Dalkajhar	5,820	9	...	...	5,820	9		
			Pantapari	2,600	4	...	...	2,600	4		
			Bamanpokri	1,372	2	...	...	1,372	2		
			Rakti	195	1	...	...	195	1		
			Lamagunba	488				488			
			Total ...	55,530	87	13,080	...	68,610	107½		
Jalpaiguri.	Apalchand ...	Jalpaiguri district.	Apalchand	18,498	29	...	...	18,498	29		
			Khairanti	53	1	...	...	53	1		
			Malhati	310				310			
	Tondu ...	Ditto ...	Tondu	54,460	85	...	...	54,460	85		
			Dainah	15,360	24	...	...	15,360	24		
	Muraghat ...	Ditto ...	Muraghat	12,720	20	...	...	12,720	20		
			Rehti	2,923	4	...	...	2,923	4		
			Dukson	1,375	2	...	...	1,375	2		
			Dumchi	3,062	5	...	...	3,062	5		
			Khairbari	1,775	3	...	...	1,775	3		
			Teesti	7,796	12	...	...	7,796	12		
			Salbari	12	...	...	...	12	...		
			Total ...	118,343	185	...	...	118,343	185		

FORM No. 49—*concluded.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Reserved Forests, 1891-92—concluded.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1891. Acres.	Area on 1st April 1891. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 31st March 1892. Acres.	Area on 31st March 1892. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
Buxa.	Borojhar ...	Jalpaiguri district.	Borojhar	35,200	55	...	...	35,200	55		
			Butri	1,400	2	...	...	1,400	2		
			Gabur Basra	6,400	10	...	...	6,400	10		
			Salkuer	1,100	2	...	...	1,100	2		
	Buxa ...	Ditto ...	Buxa	92,507	145	...	...	92,507	145		
	Haldibari ...	Ditto ...	Raidak	12,800	20	...	...	12,800	20		
			Dhumpara	7,040	11	...	...	7,040	11		
			Bholka	12,800	20	...	...	12,800	20		
			Total ...	169,247	265	...	...	169,247	265		
Palámau.	Northern Range.	Palámau district.	Kechki	440	¾	...	...	440	¾		
			Betlah	6,847	10¾	...	...	6,847	10¾		
			Saidope	27,520	43	...	...	27,520	43		
			Ramundag	16,595	26	...	...	16,595	26		
			Kumandi	9,815	15	...	...	9,815	15		
			Peeree	1,523	3	...	...	1,523	3		
			Doreeya	698	1	...	...	698	1		
	Southern Range.	Ditto ...	Barasand	56,951	89	...	...	56,951	89		
			Total ...	120,389	188	...	...	120,389	188		
Direction.	Kodarma ...	Ditto ...	Kodarma	29,767	46	...	...	29,767	46		
	Ranchi ...	Hazaribágh district.	Horhap	1,098	2	...	...	1,098	2		
			Total ...	30,865	48	...	...	30,865	48		
Singbhbum.	Saranda ...	Singhbhbum district.	Saranda	201,110	314	...	...	201,110	314		
	Chaibassa ...	Ditto ...	Santara	46,080	72	...	...	46,080	72		
			Saitba	18,560	29	...	...	18,560	29		
	Kolhan ...	Ditto ...	Latua	44,800	70	...	...	44,800	70		
			Leda	24,320	38	...	63	24,257	38	8th May 1892.	
	Porahat ...	Ditto ...	Porahat	132,480	207	...	63	132,417	207	Ditto.	
			Total ...	467,350	730	...	126	467,224	730		
Sundarban.	Satkhira ...	Khulna ...	Sundarban	244,480	382	...	...	244,480	382		
	Khulna ...			447,353	699	...	...	447,353	699		
	Bágerhat ...			316,033	494	...	...	316,033	494		
			Total ...	1,007,866	1,575	...	...	1,007,866	1,575		
Chittagong.	Kassalong ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Kassalong	488,320	763	...	...	488,320	763		
	Sitapahar ...	Ditto ...	Sitapahar	7,020	11	...	...	7,020	11		
	Matamori ...	Ditto ...	Matamori	160,640	251	...	...	160,640	251		
	Sungu ...	Ditto ...	Sungu	93,190	145	...	...	93,190	145		
	Rhinkheong ...	Ditto ...	Rhinkheong	137,570	215	...	...	137,570	215		
			Total ...	886,740	1,385	...	...	886,740	1,385		
Angul.	Tikarpara ...	Tributary Mahals of Orissa.	Tikarpara	103,040	161	...	...	103,040	161		
	Bagmunda ...	Ditto ...	Bagmunda	40,960	64	...	...	40,960	64		
	Durgapur ...	Ditto ...	Durgapur	8,320	13	...	...	8,320	13		
			Simlipoda	9,920	15½	...	...	9,920	15½		
			Kotora	6,720	10½	...	...	6,720	10½		
			Antulia Toboda	5,120	8	...	...	5,120	8		
			Kouloi	5,120	8	...	...	5,120	8		
			Total ...	179,200	280	...	...	179,200	280		
Puri.	Northern Range.	Puri ...	Dandimal	20,570	32	...	...	20,570	32		
			Haripur	941	1½	...	...	941	1½		
			Jamjhari	300	½	...	...	300	½		
			Majana	435	½	...	...	435	½		
			Bhola	283	½	...	...	285	½		
			Daspur	452	½	...	...	452	½		
			Bharatpur	2,952	4½	...	...	2,952	4½		
			Rampur	1,125	2	...	...	1,125	2		
			Mendasal	815	1½	...	...	815	1½		
			Bhagbatipur	456	½	...	...	456	½		
	Central Range	Do. ...	Barmai	1,200	2	...	...	1,200	2		
			Panchgarh	1,760	2¾	...	...	1,760	2¾		
			Jaimangal	356	½	...	...	356	½		
			Nagapati	1,408	2¼	...	...	1,408	2¼		
			Kuburi	2,120	3¼	...	...	2,120	3¼		
			Sulia	4,280	6¾	...	...	4,280	6¾		
	Southern Range.	Do. ...	Banpur	20,601	32	...	...	20,601	32		
			Rajin	...	...	14,500	...	14,500	23	13th November 1891.	
			Total ...	60,144	94	14,500	...	74,644	117		
			Grand Total ...	3,321,044	5,189	36,322	22,630	3,334,736	5,211		

FORM No. 49A.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Protected Forests, 1891-92.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1891.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 31st March 1892.		Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
Sundarban.	Diamond Harbour.	...	Diamond Harbour	339,078	530	...	3,333	335,745	525	15th Oct. 1891.	
			Baripore	205,686	321	...	...	205,686	321	15th Oct. ,,	
	Basirhat ...	...	Basirhat	644,064	1,006	...	...	644,064	1,006	15th Oct. ,,	
	Satkhira ...	...	Satkhira	15,300	24	...	...	15,300	24	15th Oct. ,,	
			Total ...	1,204,128	1,881	...	3,333	1,200,795	1,876		
Puri.	Khorda ...	...	Khorda	82,901	130	...	...	82,901	130	15th Oct. ,,	
	Dandimal ...	...	Dandimal	48,662	76	...	...	48,662	76	15th Oct. ,,	
	Banpur ...	...	Banpur	61,687	96	...	14,500	47,187	73	13th Nov. ,,	
	Kuhuri ...	...	Kuhuri	16,618	26	...	...	16,618	26	13th Nov. ,,	
			Total ...	209,868	328	...	14,500	195,368	305		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	1,413,996	2,209	...	17,833	1,396,163	2,181		

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4534
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FORM No. 49B.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Unclassed State Forests and Waste Lands, 1891-92.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1891.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 31st March 1892.		Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
Chittagong...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Hill Tracts Unclassed State forests.	2,581,420	4,034	...	...	2,581,420	4,034		
Singhbhum...	...	Singhbhum	Waste lands	320,000	500	...	...	320,000	500		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	2,901,420	4,534	...	...	2,901,420	4,534		

FORM No. 50.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1891-92.

DIVISION.		Cases pending from 1890-91.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.
			Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission, or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Darjeeling	A	...	...	8	4	...	12	12	8	16	4	5	12	21	...
	B	...	...	201	189	13	403	403	392	523	11	11	403	534	...
	C	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	..
Total ...		...	...	209	193	14	416	416	400	539	16	16	416	555	...
Tista	A	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
	B	...	1	35	35	...	71	71	66	108	2	3	68	111	3
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..		1	1	35	35	...	71	72	66	108	3	4	69	112	3
Kurseong...	A	...	2	2	2	...	6	6	6	11	...	1	6	12	...
	B	...	...	27	27	12	66	66	66	79	...	...	66	79	...
	C	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Total ...		...	2	31	29	12	74	74	72	90	2	1	74	91	...
Jalpaiguri	A	3	1	...	...	...	1	4	3	8	1	1	4	9	...
	B	...	1	19	19	...	39	39	39	48	...	...	39	48	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		3	2	19	19	...	40	43	42	56	1	1	43	57	...
Buxa	A	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
	B	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	...
	C	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	1	1	1	...	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	...
Falamau	A	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	2	3	...
	B	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...		...	3	1	...	...	4	4	4	5	...	...	4	5	...
Direction	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	A	...	10	6	...	1	17	17	15	35	...	...	15	35	2
	B	...	6	28	5	1	40	40	40	130	...	...	40	130	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	16	34	5	2	57	57	55	165	...	...	55	165	2
Sundarban	A	22*	...	6	...	14	20	42	33	38	8	19	41	57	1
	B	...	...	128	...	1,070	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	...	...	1,198	1,198	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		22	...	134	...	1,084	1,218	1,240	1,231	1,236	8	19	1,239	1,255	1
Chittagong	A	...	...	2	...	3	5	5	...	...	3	4	3	4	2
	B	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	2	...	4	6	6	1	2	3	4	4	6	2
Angul	A	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	1	6	...
	B	...	...	11	4	...	15	15	15	23	...	...	15	23	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	11	5	...	16	16	16	27	...	2	16	29	...
Puri	A	1	2	7	3	2	14	15	8	15	4	35	12	50	3
	B	...	...	38	7	...	45	45	44	80	...	1	45	81	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1	2	45	10	2	59	60	52	95	5	36	57	131	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	A	27	18	31	10	20	79	106	76	130	22	69	98	199	8
	B	...	9	489	287	1,097	1,882	1,882	1,865	2,195	14	15	1,879	2,210	3
	C	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	...

N.B.—A means cases taken into court.
B means cases disposed of under section 67 of Indian Forest Act, 1878.
C means undetected cases

* At the close of the previous year 72 cases are shown as pending, but of these 50 cases were withdrawn later on, the police not succeeding in discovering the accused, whose offence consisted in some breach of the rules printed on the back of the permits. See in this connection paragraph 61 of the report.

FORM No. 51.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during the dry season 1892, *to accompany Report for* 1891-92.

DIVISION.	FOREST TRACTS.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area actually protected up to 15th June 1891.	DURING DRY SEASON OF 1892.			Cost during the season.	REMARKS.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.		
	I.—Areas protected by special measures.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	
Darjeeling	Western Range—							
	Singalila forest	1891-92	...	7,025	...	7,025	269 0 6	
	Tista Valley Range—							
	Rangit forest	1881-82	3,663	3,663	260	3,403	72 8 0	
	Mangwa do.	1881-82	995	995	...	995	23 8 0	
	Riang do.	1885-86	4,084	4,084	...	4,084	27 12 0	
	Total ...	...	8,742	15,767	260	15,507	392 12 6	
Tista	Northern Range (part)—							
	Rilli forest	1879-80	5,287	5,287	640	4,647	25 9 3	
	Kalimpung do.	1885-86	7,347	7,350	..	7,350	20 9 3	
	Southern Range (part)—							
	Jaldaka forest	1881-82	14,874	14,874	...	14,874	59 0 3	
	Nar do.	1881-82	10,093	10,093	...	10,093	57 11 3	
	Dalingkot do.	1881-82	6,561	6,561	1	6,560	23 7 4	
	Mal do.	1881-82	5,493	5,493	...	5,493	45 6 6	
	Mungpong do.	1879-80	6,202	6,230	...	6,230	45 12 0	
	Leesh do.	1879-80	4,287	4,287	...	4,287	38 10 4	
	Geesh do.	1879-80	13,730	13,730	...	13,730	76 5 8	
	Noam do.	1879-80	7,862	7,860	...	7,860	33 8 0	
	Total ...	...	81,736	81,765	641	81,124	425 15 10	
Kurseong	Eastern Range (part)—							
	Mahanadi forest	1876-77	4,533	4,533	...	4,533	111 0 0	
	Champasari do.	1876-77	3,063	3,063	...	3,063	22 0 0	
	Chocklong do.	1876-77	10,144	10,144	...	10,144	38 0 0	
	Sivoke do.	1876-77	4,623	4,623	5½	4,617½	101 0 0	
	Western Range (part)—							
	Manjua forest	1882-83	1,112	1,112	...	1,112	18 0 0	
	Manjha do.	1879-80	4,078	4,078	...	4,078	85 0 0	
	Mechi do.	1884-85	3,152	3,152	500	2,652	53 0 0	
	Tukriajhar do.	1882-83	1,364	1,364	...	1,364	30 0 0	
	Balasan do.	1884-85	1,761	1,761	320	1,441	59 0 0	
	Dalkajhar do.	1878-79	5,820	5,820	...	5,820	184 0 0	
	Pantapari do.	1878-79	2,600	2,600	...	2,600	128 0 0	
	Bamanpokri do.	1876-77	1,372	1,372	...	1,372	23 0 0	
	Rakti do.	1876-77	195	195	...	195	46 0 0	
	Lama Gumba do.	1876-77	488	488	...	488	13 0 0	
	Sukna	1876-77	4,353	4,353	...	4,353	218 0 0	
	Total ...	...	46,658	49,659	885½	47,772½	1,129 0 0	
Jalpaiguri	Apalchand Range	1878-79	11,973	18,861	5,120	13,741	848 0 8	
	Tondu Range—							
	Tondu forest	1878-79	54,460	54,460	26,335	28,125	639 10 3	
	Dainah forest	1881-82	14,040	15,360	9,280	6,080		
	Muraghat Range—							
	Muraghat do.	1872-73	3,230	10,880	250	10,630		
	Goshaihat do.	1881-82	840	1,840	88	1,752	428 10 5	
	Rehti do.	1881-82	2,923	2,923	326	2,597		
	Dulgaon do.	1879-80	1,275	1,375	458	917	11 0 0	
	Dumchi do.	1879-80	2,942	3,062	...	3,062	4 8 0	
	Khairbari do.	1882-83	1,775	1,775	...	1,775	6 0 0	
	Teeti do.	1882-83	7,795	7,795	...	7,795	5 8 0	
	Salbari do.	1882-83	12	12	...	12	...	
	Total ...	...	101,265	118,343	41,857	76,486	1,943 4 11	
Buxa	Borojhar Range—							
	Sál tract	1879-80	19,790	19,840	...	19,840	474 0 0	
	Sissu do.	1890-91	12,480	15,360	9,680	5,680		
	Butri forest	1888-89	1,400	1,400	...	1,400	56 0 0	
	Salkuer do.	1883-84	1,100	1,100	...	1,100	45 0 0	
	Gabur Basra	1891-92	...	6,400	...	6,400	70 0 0	
	Buxa Range—							
	Buxa plains forest	1876-77	72,347	72,347	...	72,347	1,084 0 0	
	Raidak sál tract	1882-83	6,900	7,500	1,900	5,600		
	Sissu do.	1890-91	5,300	5,300	300	5,000	322 0 0	
	Bholka forest	1877-78	12,800	12,800	185	12,615	195 0 0	
	Total ...	...	132,117	142,047	12,065	129,982	2,246 0 0	
Paláman	Northern Range—							
	Kechki forest ...	1879-80	440	440	...	440	8 2 6	
	Betlah do.	1879-80	6,847	6,847	...	6,847	54 9 9	
	Saidope do.	1879-80	30,480	27,520	17,500	10,020	106 9 6	
	Ramandag do.	1879-80	16,595	16,595	1,300	15,295	80 6 6	
	Kumandi do.	1879-80	9,388	9,815	7,500	2,315	91 12 0	
	Perse do.	1885-86	1,523	1,523	1,523	...	22 0 6	
	Oreya do.	1885-86	698	698	698	...	25 10 6	
	Southern Range—							
	Barasand forest	1879-80	56,951	56,951	19,412	37,539	346 1 10	
	Total ...	...	112,922	120,389	47,933	72,456	735 5 1	

FORM No. 51—*continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during the dry season 1892, *to accompany Report for* 1891-92—continued.

DIVISION.	FOREST TRACTS.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area actually protected up to 15th June 1891.	DURING DRY SEASON OF 1892.			Cost during the season.	REMARKS.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.		
	I.—*Areas protected by special measures*—concld.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	
Direction ...	Kodarma Range— Kodarma forest	1879-80	29,767	29,767	3,800	25,967	316 0 0	
	Ranchi Range— Horhap forest	1891-92	...	1,098	...	1,098	17 4 6	
	Total ...	...	29,767	30,865	3,800	27,065	333 4 6	
Singhbhum ...	Saranda Range— Saranda forest	1891-92	...	201,110	55,840	145,270	783 0 0	
	Chaibassa Range— Santura forest ... ... Saitba forest	1884-85	63,266	46,080 18,530	60 340	46,020 18,220	128 0 0 138 0 0	
	Kolhan Range— Latua forest ... ... Leda do.	1884-85 1884-85	24,317	44,800 24,257	50 3,000	44,750 21,257	202 0 0 108 0 0	
	Porahat Range— Porahat forest	1890-91	45,440	132,417	78,707	53,710	724 0 0	
	Total ...	...	133,023	467,224	137,997	329,227	2,083 0 0	
Angul	Tikarpara Range— Tikarpara forest	1884-85	102,490	98,734	4,240	94,494	765 14 0	14,787 acres out of the total area of the Angul Reserved forests were not subjected to protective measures owing to the realignment operations (see paragraph 8).
	Bagmunda Range— Bagmunda forest	1884-85	27,000	39,054	1,460	37,594	447 15 10	
	Durgapur Range— Durgapur forest ... ... Simlipoda do. ... ... Kotora do. ... ... Antulia Toboda forest ... Konloi do. ...	1884-85 1884-85 1884-85 1884-85 1884-85	8,320 9,920 5,440 5,120 5,120	7,194 7,048 5,964 3,580 2,839	... ... 640 ... 480	7,194 7,048 5,324 3,580 2,359	179 15 0 163 3 0 99 3 0 190 12 0 76 0 0	
	Total ...	...	164,310	164,413	6,820	157,593	1,922 14 10	
...	Northern Range— Dandimal forest ... ... Haripur do. ... ... Jamjhari do. ... ... Majana do. ... ... Bhola do. ... ... Daspur do. ... ... Bharatpur do. ... ... Rampur do. ... ... Mendhasal do. ... ... Bhagbatipur do.	1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1887-88	20,570 941 300 435 283 452 2,952 1,125 815 456	20,570 941 300 435 283 452 2,952 1,125 815 456	172 20 10 4 8 ... 10 10	20,398 921 290 431 275 452 2,942 1,125 815 446	355 0 0 50 0 0 16 0 0 41 0 0 9 0 0 25 0 0 51 0 0 19 0 0 18 0 0 17 0 0	
	Central Range— Barmai forest ... ... Jaimangal do. ... ... Nagapati do. ... ... Panchmarh do. ... ... Kuhuri do. ... ... Sulia do.	1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86	1,200 356 1,498 1,760 2,120 4,280	1,200 356 1,498 1,760 2,120 4,280	2 10 14 25 ... 35	1,198 346 1,484 1,735 2,120 4,245	47 0 0 21 0 0 39 0 0 47 0 0 43 0 0 59 0 0	
	Southern Range— Ranpur forest ... ... Rajin do.	1885-86 1891-92	20,601 ...	20,601 14,500	1,717 2,125	18,884 12,375	282 0 0 141 0 0	
	Total ...	...	60,144	74,644	4,162	70,482	1,280 0 0	
	Total Head I ...	...	872,684	1,264,115	256,420½	1,007,694½	12,491 9 8	
	II.—Areas not protected by special measures.							
Darjeeling ...	Senchal Range— Senchal forest ... Mahalderam do. ... Tukda do. ...	1881-82 1881-82 1881-82	3,389 4,141 7,509	3,389 4,143 7,509	... ...	3,389 4,143 7,509	4 4 0 6 0 0 ...	
	Goompahar Range— Goompahar	1881-82	9,245	9,245	...	9,245	...	
	Singalila Range— Singalila do.	1882-83	41,254	34,229	..	34,229	54 0 0	
	Total ...	...	65,538	58,515	...	58,515	64 4 0	
Tista ...	Northern Range— Dumsong forest ... ... Rissoom do. ... ... Loolagaon do. ... ... Pankasari do. ... ... Rhenock do. ... ... Rechi La do.	1881-82 1881-82 1881-82 1881-82 1881-82 1881-82	14,032 5,830 8,239 9,909 3,225 10,644	14,032 5,150 8,239 9,909 3,225 10,644	2	14,030 5,150 8,230 9,909 3,225 10,644	21 4 3 2 0 0 0 8 0 32 8 0	
	Southern Range— Mo forest	1881-82	4,453	4,453	...	4,453	13 0 5	
	Total ...	...	56,231	55,552	2	55,550	69 13 8	

FORM No. 51—*concluded.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during the dry season 1892, *to accompany Report for* 1891-92—concluded.

DIVISION.	FOREST TRACTS.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area actually protected up to 15th June 1891.	DURING DRY SEASON OF 1892.			Cost during the season.	REMARKS.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	
	II.—Areas not protected by special measures.—concluded.							
Kurseong ...	Eastern Range—							
	Dhobijhora forest	1882-83	589	589	...	589	2 0 0	
	Rabukhola do.	1882-83	1,840	1,840	...	1,840	4 0 0	
	Shibakhola do.	1882-83	408	408	...	408	...	
	Paglajhora do.	1885-86	35	35	...	35	...	
	Latpanchora do.	1876-77	3,495	3,495	...	3,495	...	
	Sivoke Hills	1879-80	6,664	6,664	...	6,664	...	
	Sitong do.	1879-80	6,416	6,416	..	6,416	...	
	Western Range—							
	Koohein forest	1882-83	514	514	...	514	...	
	Total ...	...	19,961	19,961	...	19,961	6 0 0	
Buxa ...	Buxa Range—							
	Hill forest	1890-91	20,160	20,160	1,042	19,118	28 0 0	
Sundarban ...	Satkhira Range	1890-91	244,480	244,480	...	244,480	...	
	Khulna do.	1890-91	447,353	447,353	...	447,353	...	
	Bagirhat do.	1890-91	316,033	316,033	...	316,033	...	
	Total ...	...	1,007,866	1,007,866	...	1,007,866	...	
Chittagong ...	Kassalong Range	1890-91	488,320	488,320	32	488,288	...	
	Sitapahar do.	1890-91	7,020	7,020	1½	7,018½	...	
	Matamori do.	1890-91	160,640	160,640	...	160,640	...	
	Sungoo do.	1890-91	93,190	93,190	72	93,118	...	
	Rinkheong do.	1890-91	137 570	137,570	...	137,570	...	
	Total ...	...	886,740	886,740	105½	886,634½	...	
	Total Head II ...	...	2,056,497	2,048,794	1,149½	2,047,644½	168 1 8	

FORM No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Plantations, 1891-92.

DIVISION.	Name of Plantation.	AREA IN ACRES. On 1st April 1891.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1892.	Receipts of the year.	Charges of the year.	REMARKS.
	Regular Plantations.					Rs.	Rs.	
Darjeeling	Senchal Range—							
	Rungbul block	281	...	...	281	...	...	
	Dooteria do.	367	...	...	367	...	...	
	Rangnu do.	139	10	...	149	...	35	
	Rangirun block	83	...	42(*a*)	41	...	...	(*a*) 36 acres transferred to cultural operations 6 acres rectification of area.
	Peomong do.	205	21	...	226	...	81	(*b*) rectification of area.
	Goompahar Range—							(*c*) Transferred to cultural operations.
	Tungsong block	107	...	3(*b*)	104	...	15	
	Goom do.	150	...	...	150	...	...	
	Nai do.	3	...	3(*c*)	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,335	31	48	1,318	...	131	
Kurseong	Eastern Range—							
	Dhobijhora block	13	...	...	13	...	...	
	Ditto compartments 5 & 6	23	...	...	23	...	...	
	Ditto ditto 1 to 4	39	...	...	39	...	...	
	Western Range—							
	Bamonpokri forest	477	...	...	477	...	68	
	Sukna block	7	...	...	7	...	...	
	Siligori plantation	12	...	...	12	...	...	
	Chamta block, compartment 5	2	...	...	2	...	...	
	Ditto, ditto 1	115	...	...	115	...	...	
	Ditto, ditto 3	54	...	...	54	...	...	
	Kynaunka block, ditto 2	25	...	...	25	...	...	
	Ditto, ditto 3	40	...	...	40	...	...	
	Adalpur ditto 2	52	...	...	52	...	...	
	Total ...	808	...	...	808	..	68	
Jalpaigur: ...	Falakata	3	...	...	3	...	..	
Chittagong ...	Pahartalli	5	...	...	5	...	...	
	Sitapahar	633	27	...	660	...	2,837	
	Total ...	638	27	...	665	...	2,837	
Puri ...	Barunai Hill	276	...	...	276	...	308	
	Chandmari	15	...	...	15	...	15	
	Santrapur	8	...	...	8	...	10	
	Total ...	299	...	...	299	...	333	
	Total Regular Plantations ...	3,143	58	48	3,153	...	3,369	
	Cultural Operations.							
Darjeeling ...	Senchal Range—							
	Rangirun block	...	76(*a*)	...	76	...	269	(*a*) 36 acres transferred from regular plantation and 40 acres added during the year.
	Sepoydura do.	24	5	...	29	...	52	
	Goompahar Range—							
	Chonatong block	3	...	...	3	...	...	
	Poramboug do.	1	..	...	1	...	...	
	Nai do.	...	3(*b*)	...	3	...	...	(*b*) Transferred from regular plantation.
	Tista Valley Range—							
	Seem block	...	2	...	2	...	...	Transferred from Tista Division.
	Total ...	28	86	...	114	...	321	
Tista	West Tista Range—							
	Seem block	2	...	2	...	...	...	Transferred to Darjeeling Division.
Kurseong ...	Eastern Range—							
	Chanpasari	...	...	...	...	...	18	Nursery expenses.
	Gulma	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	Western Range—							
	Dhobijhora block	210	...	...	210	...	3	
	Chamta do.	11	...	...	11	...	25	
	Sukna do.	2	44	...	46	...	39	
	Harlia do.	10	...	...	10	...	...	
	Tukriajhar do.	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	Rakti do.	53	...	...	53	...	...	
	Bamonpokri and Lama Gumba.	...	...	...	...	...	2	Nursery expenses.
	Khairbani	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manjha	...	...	...	...	...	16	
	Singamari	...	...	...	...	...	14	
	Miscellaneous	8	...	...	8	...	...	
	Total ...	295	44	...	339	...	121	

FORM No. 52—*concluded.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Area of Plantations, 1891-92—concluded.

DIVISION.	Name of Plantation.	AREA IN ACRES. On 1st April 1891.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1892.	Receipts of the year.	Charges of the year.	REMARKS.
	Cultural Operations—concluded.					Rs.	Rs.	
Jalpaiguri ...	Apalchand Range—							
	Guzliduba and Rajadanga blocks.	10	5	...	15	...	20	
	Chengmari block	10	1	...	11	...	9	
	Tondu Range—							
	Lower Tondu do.	20	10	...	30	...	12	
	Dianah do.	3	...	...	3	...	6	
	Muraghat Range—							
	Muraghat do.	20	...	...	20	...	28	
	Dumchi do.	10	...	...	10	...	...	
	Total ...	73	16	...	89	...	75	
	Buxa Range.							
Buxa ...	Rajabhatkawa block—							
	Compartment 25	19	...	...	19	...	...	
	Ditto 26	511	...	...	511	...	...	
	Ditto 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	Ditto 21	47	...	...	47	...	...	
	Ditto 23	19	...	...	19	...	...	
	Ditto 15	1	...	...	1	...	20	
	Poro block	21	...	...	21	...	...	
	Buxa Range	...	...	...	...	...	49	For collecting seeds, preparing and weeding nurseries, &c.
	Borojhar Range	...	...	...	...	...	44	
	Total ...	619	...	...	619	...	122	
Palamau ...	Range head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	1	For the maintenance of mahogany plants in Northern Range; and 20 devi devi plants within the bungalow compound.
Angu ...	Tikarpara	80	...	...	80	...	26	
Puri ...	Chandka block—							
	Dhobabundh	13	...	...	13	...	33	
	Ghosariparia	2	...	...	2	...	6	
	Bhalunkiparia	2	...	...	2	...	8	
	Compartment 9	12	...	...	12	...	80	
	Churang block—							
	Compartment 6	5	...	...	5	...	41	
	Ditto 8	7	...	...	7	...	41	
	Total ...	41	...	...	41	...	209	
	Total of Cultural Operations ...	1,138	146	2	1,282	...	875	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,281	204	50	4,435	...	4,241*	

* NOTE.—Rs. 612 (Rs. 596 in Darjeeling, Rs. 2 in Tista, Rs. 6 in Singhbhum, Rs. 8 in Direction) have not been accounted for in this return.

FORM No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel during the year 1891-92, *and Agency of Exploitation.*

Division.	Timber in the rough; Logs.					Timber in the rough; Poles.					Sawn or squared Timber.					Miscellaneous.					Fuel.					Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
I.—RESERVED FORESTS.																										
Direction Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	355	1,902	...	...	2,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,357	...	...	19,357	21,614
Darjeeling ditto ...	957	101,431	...	...	102,388	...	9,990	...	...	9,990	1,057	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	232,001	577,183	...	...	809,184	922,619
Tista ditto ...	...	186,318	...	...	186,318	...	1,845	100	...	1,945	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,181	1,260	...	84,441	272,715
Kurseong ditto ...	289	84,191	...	...	84,480	350	6,091	...	...	6,441	341	638	...	...	979	...	...	...	...	...	1,774	330,990	...	...	332,764	424,664
Jalpaiguri ditto ...	1,127	11,056	15,000	...	27,183	223	30,648	...	...	30,871	...	402	9,065	...	9,467	18	2,966	...	...	2,984	4,371	563,081	...	...	567,452	637,957
Buxa ditto ...	...	14,850	3,705	...	18,555	1,135	19,830	451	...	21,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,762	700	...	19,462	59,433
Palámau ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ditto ...	...	479,300	...	...	479,300	...	68,115	...	...	68,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	82,954	*1,000,000	...	1,083,567	1,630,982
Sundarban ditto ...	1,032	3,174,528	...	...	3,175,560	358	2,182,460	...	...	2,182,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,754,264	...	...	7,754,264	13,112,642
Chittagong ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274
Angul ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,150	...	...	9,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	2,484	...	2,776	11,926
Puri ditto ...	...	170	...	...	170	...	3,807	...	...	3,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,504	...	...	67,504	71,481
Total ...	3,405	4,051,844	18,705	...	4,073,954	2,695	2,333,838	551	...	2,337,084	1,398	1,051	9,065	...	11,514	18	2,966	...	...	2,984	238,759	9,497,568	1,004,444	...	10,740,771	17,166,307
II.—PROTECTED FORESTS.																										
Sundarban Division ...	...	9,408	...	...	9,408	...	337,372	...	...	337,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861,088 (a)	... (b)	...	3,861,088	4,207,868
Puri ditto ...	...	152	...	...	152	...	2,723	845	...	3,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628,582	2,500,000	...	6,128,582	6,132,302
Total ...	...	9,560	...	...	9,560	...	340,095	845	...	340,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,489,670	2,500,000	...	9,989,670	10,340,170
III.—UNCLASSED FORESTS.																										
Direction Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,985	...	...	...	6,985	7,901	...	...	...	7,901	(c) 14,886
Singhbhum ditto ...	...	69,850	1,200	...	71,050	...	45,055	1,715	...	46,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,110	...	...	39,110	156,930
Sundarban ditto ... (Leased lands).	...	4,896	...	...	4,896	...	93,576	...	...	93,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	541,086	...	...	541,229	639,701
Chittagong ditto ...	6,346	59,237	...	...	65,583	154	28,390	...	...	28,544	116	25,287	...	...	25,403	2,637	139	...	...	141,882	626	175,721	...	...	176,347	437,759
Kusi Drift ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Informations not available.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,346	133,983	1,200	...	141,529	154	167,021	1,715	...	168,890	116	25,287	...	...	25,403	9,622	139,245	...	...	148,867	8,670	755,917	...	...	764,587	1,249,276
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,751	4,195,387	19,905	...	4,225,043	2,849	2,840,954	3,111	...	2,846,914	1,514	26,338	9,065	...	36,917	9,640	42,211	...	...	151,851	247,429	17,743,155	3,504,444	...	21,495,028	28,755,753

* Estimated to have been removed by privileged villagers.
(a) 12,016 house licenses under commutation system. Estimated 2,403,200 cubic feet fire wood and 1 201,600 cubic feet brush wood included. Under executive order of Government revenue credited under major head II.
(b) 2,500,000 cubic feet estimated to have been removed, free of charge, by sayers and bauries.
(c) Bengal share of Gunduck drift.

FORM No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1891-92.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilised.										Remarks.
		By Government agency.		By purchasers.		By free grants.		By right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
					RESERVED FORESTS.							
Darjeeling.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	82,200	616	...	...	...	...	82,200	616	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	61	17	...	...	...	...	61	17	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	1,260	5	...	...	...	...	1,260	5	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	4,415	62	...	...	...	...	4,415	62	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	4,251	335	...	...	...	...	4,251	335	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	120	74	...	...	...	...	120	74	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Minerals	...	...	...	4,092	...	...	...	...	...	4,092	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	
	Total value	...	...	...	5,910	...	...	...	...	...	5,910	
Darjeeling.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	57	...	501,541	581	1,000	10	...	...	502,598	591	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	373	280	...	...	...	...	373	280	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	615	2,869	...	...	...	...	615	2,869	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	329	5	129,283	1,468	...	...	...	...	129,612	1,473	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	348	5	...	...	...	...	348	5	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	7	28	...	...	...	...	7	28	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	746	152	...	...	...	...	746	152	
	12. Minerals ... ...C. ft.	...	...	...	...	5,065	25	...	...	5,065	25	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	35	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	45	
	Total value	...	40	...	5,393	...	35	...	...	...	5,468	
Tista.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	108,594	949	...	...	...	...	108,594	949	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	1,193	1,198	589	320	...	...	1,782	1,518	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	17,099	149	...	...	...	...	17,099	149	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	575	9	...	...	...	...	575	9	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	7	351*	...	...	...	...	7	351	* Revenue credited under III.
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	273	136	...	...	...	...	273	136	
	12. Minerals ... ... ,,	...	...	716	107	...	...	...	...	716	107	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	
	Total value	...	...	...	2,929	...	320	...	...	...	3,249	
Kurseong.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	43,207	(a)1,220	...	...	...	...	43,207	1,220	(a) Includes Rs. 169 outstanding at close of the year.
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	78	359	...	...	...	...	78	359	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	20,130	335	...	...	...	...	20,130	335	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	4,059	123	...	...	...	...	4,059	123	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	107	305	...	...	...	...	107	305	
	12. Minerals ... ... ,,	...	...	100	25	...	...	...	...	100	25	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	
	Total value	...	...	...	2,402	...	...	...	...	...	2,402	
Jalpaiguri.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	1,350	23	...	...	...	...	1,350	23	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	184	523	...	...	...	...	184	523	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	9,488	148	...	...	...	...	9,488	148	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	78	78	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Minerals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	80	
	Total value	...	...	...	852	...	...	...	...	...	852	

FORM No. 55—*continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1891-92—continued.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilised.										Remarks.
		By Government agency.		By purchasers.		By free grants.		By right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.	
					RESERVED FORESTS—*continued.*							
Buxa.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	250	4	...	...	...	...	250	4	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	105	460	...	...	...	...	105	460	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	1,894	30	...	...	...	...	1,894	30	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	25	100	...	...	...	...	25	100	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	16	...	30	7	...	...	46	7	
	12. Minerals	...	...	4,674	292	...	...	...	...	4,674	292	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	1,020	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	1,034	
	Total value ...	...	1,020	...	891	...	18	...	...	...	1,929	
Palámau.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	396,132	1,969	...	...	...	...	396,132	1,969	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	718	483	...	...	...	...	718	483	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	1,317	12	...	...	...	...	1,317	12	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	3,635	1	81	3	...	...	...	...	3,776	4	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Minerals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	91	
	Total value ...	...	1	...	2,584	...	...	...	...	...	2,585	
Singhbhum.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	89,641	188	...	...	...	...	89,641	188	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	5,831	91	...	...	...	...	5,831	91	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	14,575	1,793	...	...	...	...	14,575	1,793	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	29	14	...	...	...	...	29	14	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	320	14	...	...	...	...	320	14	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Minerals	...	...	610	20	...	...	...	...	610	20	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Total value ...	...	...	...	2,124	...	...	...	...	...	2,124	
Sundarban.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	7,044	3,522	...	...	...	...	7,044	3,522	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Cane ... ... ,,	...	...	4,352	68	...	...	...	...	4,352	68	
	12. Minerals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	54,145	...	...	...	...	...	54,145	
	Total value ...	...	...	...	57,735	...	...	...	...	...	57,735	
Chittagong.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	3,497,298	9,671	...	...	...	...	3,497,298	9,671	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	40,845	167	...	...	...	...	40,845	167	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Cane ... ... ,,	...	...	22,805	2,926	...	...	...	...	22,805	2,926	
	12. Minerals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	
	Total value ...	...	...	...	12,777	...	...	...	...	...	12,777	

FORM No. 55—*continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1891-92—continued.

DIVISION.	DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILISED. By Government agency. Quantity.	By Government agency. Value.	By purchasers. Quantity.	By purchasers. Value.	By free grants. Quantity.	By free grants. Value.	By right-holders. Quantity.	By right-holders. Value.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	REMARKS.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	RESERVED FORESTS—*concluded.*											
Angul.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	522,362	1,162	...	...	...	...	522,362	1,162	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	430	430	...	...	...	...	430	430	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	1,208	56	...	...	...	...	1,208	56	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	53	106	...	...	...	...	53	106	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	625	163	...	...	625	163	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Cane ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Minerals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	8	...	401	...	...	...	409	
	Total value ...	...	...	...	1,762	...	564	...	...	...	2,326	
Puri.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	487,834	1,104	...	...	...	...	487,834	1,104	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	120	6	...	...	...	...	120	6	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	120	20	...	...	...	...	120	20	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	97	13	...	...	...	...	97	13	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Cane ... ... ,,	...	...	272	68	...	...	...	...	272	68	
	12. Minerals ... ... C. ft.	...	..	1,250	5	...	...	...	...	1,250	5	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	
	Total value ...	...	...	...	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	1,258	
	ABSTRACT OF THE CIRCLE—RESERVED FORESTS.											
	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	57	...	5,730,409	17,487*	1,000	10	...	...	5,731,466	17,497	* Includes Rs. 169 outstanding at close of the year 1891-92.
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	374	281	...	...	...	...	374	281	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	3,384	6,339	589	320	...	...	3,973	6,659	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	329	5	167,780	1,958	...	...	...	...	168,109	1,963	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	70,100	709	...	...	...	...	70,100	709	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	3,695	1	18,907	2,151	...	...	...	...	22,602	2,152	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	7,053	3,554	...	...	...	...	7,053	3,554	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	82	151	...	...	...	...	82	151	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	663	286	...	...	...	...	663	286	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	97	16	625	163	...	...	722	179	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	7	351†	...	...	...	...	7	351	† Revenue credited under III.
	11. Cane ... ... ,,	...	...	28,571	3,655	30	7	...	...	28,601	3,662	
	12. Minerals	...	...	...	5,141	...	25	...	...	...	5,166	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	1,055	...	54,538	...	412	...	...	...	56,005	
	Total value ...	...	1,061	...	96,617	...	937	...	...	...	98,615	
	PROTECTED FORESTS.											
Sundarban.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	9,618	4,809	...	...	...	...	9,618	4,809	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Minerals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,269	...	...	...	...	...	5,269	
	Total value ...	...	...	...	10,078	...	...	...	...	...	10,078	
Puri.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	154,441	392	3,008,200‡	7 832	...	...	3,162,641	8,224	‡ Includes 3,004,000, value Rs. 7,823, removed by 12,016 annual house license-holders.
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	174	267	48,064§	9,012	...	...	48,238	9,279	§ Cattle grazed under annual house license.
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	445	159	...	...	...	...	445	159	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	144	24	8,225	500	...	...	8,369	524	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Cane ... ... ,,	...	...	80	20	...	...	...	...	80	20	
	12. Minerals ... ... C. ft.	...	...	179,550	565	2,385,820	12,617	...	...	2,565,370	13,182	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	34	...	30,900‖	...	...	...	30,934	‖ Rs. 30,400, value of thorns removed under annual house license.
	Total value ...	...	...	...	1,402	...	60,861	...	...	...	62,323	

FORM No. 55—*continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1891-92—continued.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilised.										Remarks.
		By Government agency.		By purchasers.		By free grants.		By right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.	
	ABSTRACT OF THE CIRCLE—PROTECTED FORESTS.											
	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	154,441	392	3,008,200	7,832	...	...	3,162,641	8,224	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	174	267	48,064	9,012	...	...	48,238	9,279	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	9,618	4,809	...	...	...	...	9,618	4,809	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	445	159	...	...	...	...	445	159	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	144	24	8,225	500	...	...	8,369	524	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	80	20	...	...	...	...	80	20	
	12. Minerals ... ... C. ft.	...	...	179,530	565	2,385,830	12,617	...	...	2,565,370	13,182	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,303	...	30,900	...	...	...	36,203	
	Total value	...	...	...	11,540	...	60,861	...	...	...	72,401	
	UNCLASSED FORESTS.											
Sinchibhum.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	453	7	...	...	...	...	453	7	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	414	55	...	...	...	...	414	55	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	827	36	...	...	...	...	827	36	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Minerals ... ... ,,	...	...	1,050	17	...	...	...	...	1,050	17	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	
	Total value	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	123	
Sundarban (Leased lands).	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Minerals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,446	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	
	Total value	...	...	...	1,446	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	
Chittagong.	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	9,019	43	10,330,719	31,771	...	...	...	...	10,339,737	31,814	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	116,195	7,183	...	...	...	...	116,195	7,183	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	9	44	...	...	...	...	9	44	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	33	20	...	...	...	...	33	20	
	9. Fruits (used in the trade) ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	10	
	11. Cane ... ... ,,	4	2	112,072	1,608	...	...	...	...	112,076	1,610	
	12. Minerals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	157	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	309	
	Total value	...	202	...	40,788	...	...	...	...	...	40,990	
		Rs.										
	Deduct—											
	Amount paid to Maharaja, Hill Tipperah IIe 7,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	IIe 2,271	...	...	...	9,394	...	...	...	...	...	9,394	
	Total value	...	202	...	31,394	...	...	...	...	...	31,596	

FORM No. 55—*concluded.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1891-92—concluded.

DIVISION.	DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILISED.										REMARKS.
		By Government agency.		By purchasers.		By free grants.		By right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	ABSTRACT OF THE CIRCLE—UNCLASSED FORESTS.											
	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	9,019	43	10,330,818	31,771	...	...	...	...	10,339,837	31,814	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other cattle ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Thatching grasses ... ... ,,	...	...	116,648	7,190	...	...	..	...	116,648	7,190	
	5. Fibres ... ... ,,	...	...	414	55	...	...	...	...	414	55	
	6. Honey and wax ... ... ,,	...	...	9	44	...	...	...	...	9	44	
	7. Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	33	20	...	...	...	...	33	20	
	8. Fruits (used in the trade) ... ,,	...	...	827	36	...	...	...	...	827	36	
	9. Do. (edible) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Rubber ... ... ,,	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	..	1	10	
	11. Canes ... ... ,,	4	2	112,072	1,008	...	...	...	...	112,076	1,010	
	12. Minerals ... ... ,,	...	...	1,050	17	...	...	...	...	1,050	17	
	13. Miscellaneous	...	157	...	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	1,763	
	Total value ...	...	202	...	42,357	...	...	...	...	...	42,559	
	ABSTRACT OF ALL CLASSES OF FORESTS.											
	1. Bamboos ... ... No.	9,076	43	16,215,668	49,650	3,000,200	7,842	...	...	19,233,944	57,535	
	Deduct—											
	Amount paid to Maharaja, Hill Tipperah...	...	...	...	7,123	...	...	...	...	...	7,123	* II (*c*) Bamboos. Includes Rs. 169 outstanding at close of the year.
	Balance ...	9,076	43	16,215,668	‖42,527*	3,000,200	7,842	...	..	19,233,944	50,412	
	2. Grazing—											
	Sheep and goats ... ... No.	...	...	375	282	..	...	...	...	375	282	
	Other cattle .. .. ,,	...	...	3,558	6,666	48,653	9,332	...	...	§ 52,211	15,938	
	3. Fodder grasses ... ... Mds.	329	5	167,780	1,958	...	...	...	...	168,109	1,963	† II (*d*) Grazing.
	Total value ...	...	5	...	8,856†	...	9,332	...	...	...	18,183	
	4 to 13 Minor produce value	...	1,215	...	92,018	...	44,624	...	...	...	137,857	
	Deduct,—											
	Amount paid to Maharaja, Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	2,271	...	..	...	...	...	2,271	‡ II (*e*) Minor produce. Includes Rs. 351 credited under III.
	Balance value ...	...	1,215	...	89,747‡	...	44,624	..	...	...	135,586	

§ Head of cattle grazed daily throughout the year.

FORM No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTEMNT, BENGAL.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts and sold locally during the year 1891-92.

TIMBER.

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet.
Balance at commencement of the year—				
Direction Division—				
(Bengal share of Gandak drift)—				
Miscellaneous	500	1,676	500	1,676
Darjeeling Division—				
Scantling, champ	33	22		
,, buk	5	18		
,, oak	99	305		
,, lali	2	2		
,, miscellaneous ...	19	56		
			160	403
Tista Division—				
Sissu poles	7	...	7	...
Kurseong Division—				
Sal sleepers	230	306		
Scantling (various)	20	16		
			250	322
Jalpaiguri Division—				
Sal logs	20	583	20	583
Buxa Division—				
Sal sleepers	1,653	2,000		
,, scantling	88	108		
Other ,, ...	18	8		
Sal logs	217	6,374		
Sissu ,, ...	15	357		
Sal poles	55	203		
			2,046	9,310
Singhbhum Division—				
Sal scantling	7	10		
,, planks	58	24		
,, beams	18	90		
,, poles	514	514		
Kuram scantling	5	3		
			602	641
Sundarban Division—				
Sundri logs	70	402		
Pussur ,, ...	4	9		
Teakwood planks	30	5		
Sundri roof beams	15	4		
Amoor posts	9	11		
Sundri ,, ...	4	25		
,, boat	1	350		
			133	806
Chittagong Division—				
Boat	1	70		
Posts	13	26		
Piece	4	7		
			18	103
Angul Division—				
Sal logs	195	5,249		
Pinsal log	1	18		
Sal posts	34	293		
Miscellaneous posts	21	45		
Scantling (various)	22	18		
			273	5,623
Total balance ...	...	...	3,999	19,527
Received from the forests in sale depôts—				
Jalpaiguri Division—				
Sal logs	16	306		
Sissu ,, ...	14	382		
Sal poles	26	102		
Sissu pieces	2	18		
			58	818
Buxa Division—				
Sissu logs	13	226		
Sal posts	200	1,094		
			213	1,320
Chittagong Division—				
Posts	60	120		
Saplings	150	150		
Teak poles	4	4		
			214	274
Total received from the forests in sale depôts	...	...	485	2,412

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet.
Removed by purchasers from sale depôts—				
Darjeeling Division—				
Scantling, champ	85	72		
,, buk	32	48		
,, oak	49	105		
,, miscellaneous ...	19	56		
			185	281
Kurseong Division—				
Sal sleepers	230	306	230	306
Jalpaiguri Division—				
Sal logs	20	436		
,, poles	26	102		
Sissu logs	14	375		
,, pieces	2	17		
Sal beams	19	82		
,, planks	15	13		
,, scantling	11	66		
,, slabs	27	39		
,, pieces	15	60		
			149	1,190
Buxa Division—				
Sal logs	23	630		
,, posts	151	713		
,, sleepers	403	535		
,, slabs	152	...		
,, scantling	842	481		
,, pieces	3	14		
,, log ends	28	...		
			1,602	2,379
Singhbhum Division—				
Hessel poles	2	2		
Sal ,, ...	494	494		
,, scantling	7	9		
Kuram ,, ...	5	3		
Sal planks	40	19		
,, beams	18	270		
			566	797
Sundarban Division—				
Sundri logs	75	469		
Pussur ,, ...	4	8		
Amoor posts	9	11		
Sundri ,, ...	1	...		
			89	488
Chittagong Division—				
Logs	103	5,887		
Boats	35	2,030		
Killahs	22	100		
Posts	47	102		
Planks	11	21		
Scantling	13	77		
Pieces	21	69		
			342	8,286
Angul Division—				
Sal logs	185	4,955		
Pinsal log	1	18		
Sal posts	34	293		
Miscellaneous posts	21	45		
Scantling (various)	22	18		
			263	5,329
Direction Division— (Bengal share of Gandak drift)—				
Miscellaneous	1,250	7,358	1,250	7,358
Kosi Drift Division—				
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total removed by purchasers from sale depôts	...	...	4,676	26,414

FORM No. 56—*continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts and sold locally during the year 1891-92—continued.

TIMBER—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet.
(*a*) Received from the forests and sold locally—				
Darjeeling Division—				
Logs, buk	1	104		
,, oak	49	175		
,, sál	125	3,599		
,, katus	1	176		
,, kabashi	1	71		
,, lampatia	1	6	178	4,032
Kurseong Division—				
Sál poles	166	2,068		
,, posts	116	174		
Chilauni poles (confiscated)	1	10	283	2,252
Jalpaiguri Division—				
Sál poles	33	151	33	151
Buxa Division—				
Sál slabs	59	...	59	...
Singhbhum Division—				
Sal scantling	35	59		
,, planks	191	217	226	276
Angul Division—				
Sál logs	146	3,579		
Piasal log	1	13	147	3,592
Total sold locally	...	...	926	10,363
(*b*) Received by collection of drift and sold locally—				
Kurseong Division—				
Sál logs	21	289		
,, scantling	11	11	32	300
Chittagong Division—				
Logs	11	320		
Boats	2	72	13	392
Total drift sold locally	...	...	45	692
Received by collection of drift in sale depôts—				
Direction Division—				
(Bengal share of Gandak drift)—				
Miscellaneous	1,117	6,985	1,117	6,985
Chittagong Division—				
Logs	153	5,447		
Boats	30	1,739		
Posts	2	4		
Planks	10	20		
Scantling	4	41		
Pieces	9	29	208	7,280
Kosi Drift Division—				
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total drift	...	...	1,325	14,265
Found in Depôts—				
Buxa Division—				
Sál slab	1	...	1	...
Received by confiscation in sale depôts—				
Singhbhum Division—				
Hessel poles	2	2	2	2

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet.
Sold locally (as *per contra*) a, b	...	...	971	11,055
Given up to claimants—				
Direction Division—				
(Bengal share of Gandak drift)—				
Miscellaneous	...	...	15	102
Released on payment of tolls—				
Chittagong Division—				
Logs	2	75		
Planks	4	18		
Piece	1	2		
Posts	32	64	39	159
Reduced on remeasurement—				
Jalpaiguri Division—				
Sissu log	...	17		
,, piece	...	1	...	18
Buxa Division—				
Sál logs	...	374		
Sissu ,,	...	35		
Sál posts	...	1		
,, scantling	...	2	...	412
Singhbhum Division—				
Sal scantling	..	...	...	1
Angul Division—				
Sal logs	...	...	...	294
Total reduced on remeasurement	...	...	...	725
Used by Department—				
Darjeeling Division—				
Scantling, buk	...	...	3	12
Jalpaiguri Division—				
Sál beams	3	14		
,, planks	8	7		
,, scantling	5	20		
,, slabs	27	23		
,, log	1	12	44	76
Buxa Division—				
Sál sleeper	1	1		
Miscellaneous scantling	17	9	18	10
Direction Division—				
(Bengal share of Gandak drift)—				
Miscellaneous	5	60	5	60
Singhbhum Division—				
Sál poles	20	20		
,, planks	18	5	38	25
Sundarban Division—				
Sundri logs	54	285		
,, roof beams	15	4		
,, planks	56	37		
,, slabs and ends	12	11		
Teak planks	30	6	167	343
Chittagong Division—				
Posts	60	120		
Saplings	150	150	210	270
Total used by Department	...	...	485	796

FORM No. 56—*continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts and sold locally during the year 1891-92—continued.

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet.
TIMBER—*concluded.*				
Received by confiscation in sale depôts—*concluded.*				
Sundarban Division—				
Sundri logs	174	1,032		
Pussur ,, ...	37	127		
Amoor posts	145	231		
Sundri post	1	...		
,, boat	1	100		
			358	1,490
Chittagong Division—				
Logs	42	515		
Boats	9	726		
Killahs	22	100		
Posts	71	150		
Planks	5	19		
Pieces	9	35		
			158	1,545
Total confiscated in depôts ...	...	...	518	3,037
Received by dismantling buildings—				
Darjeeling Division—				
Scantling, buk	31	46		
,, champ	50	50		
			81	96
Received by remeasurement—				
Buxa Division—				
Sál logs	...	16		
Sissu ,, ...	...	2		
Miscellaneous, scantling ...	...	1		
Sál post	...	1		
			...	20
Singhbhum Division—				
Sál beams	...	180		
			...	180
Total received by remeasurement ...	...	...	...	200
Left in depôts without payment of tolls—				
Chittagong Division—				
Scantling	...	...		
			9	36
Received by conversion in depôts—				
Jalpaiguri Division—				
Sál beams	22	96		
,, scantling	16	86		
,, plank	23	20		
,, slabs	54	62		
,, pieces	15	60		
			130	324
Buxa Division—				
Sál scantling	836	466		
,, pieces	47	306		
,, slabs	380	...		
,, log ends	28			
			1,301	772
Sundarban Division—				
Sundri planks	56	37		
,, slabs and ends ...	12	11	68	48
Total received by conversion in depôts		...	1,499	1,144
Received by transfer from sale depôts—				
Buxa Division—				
Sál logs	101	2,904		
,, sleepers	1,002	1,343		
,, scantling	16	14		
,, posts	142	638		
			1,321	4,799
Sundarban Division—				
Amoor posts	145	231		
Pussur	15	39		
			160	269
Total transferred from other sale depôts	...	...	1,481	5,068
Rectification of class—				
Scantling, buk	...	...	50	200
Total Timber ...	...	...	10,419	57,040

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet.
Written off as lost and useless—				
Tista Division—				
Sissu poles	...	...	7	...
Buxa Division—				
Scantling	...	...	1	...
Total written off ...	...	...	8	...
Converted in depôts—				
Jalpaiguri Division—				
Sál logs	...	...	15	441
Buxa Division—				
Sál logs	44	992		
,, pieces	24	164	68	1,156
Sundarban Division—				
Sundri logs	...	...	3	49
Total converted in depôts ...	...	...	86	1,646
Rectification of class—				
Darjeeling Division—				
Scantling, oak	...	...	50	200
Rectification of error—				
Sál scantling	...	...	...	17
Transferred to form No. 1d—				
Sundarban Division—				
Sundri boats	...	...	2	450
Transferred to other sale depôts—				
(As *per contra*)	...	...	1,481	5,068
Balance at close of the year—				
Direction Division—				
(Bengal share of Gaudak drift)—				
Miscellaneous	347	1,141	347	1,141
Darjeeling Division—				
Scantling, buk	51	204		
,, lab	2	2	53	206
Kurseong Division—				
Scantling (various)	20	16	20	16
Buxa Division—				
Sál logs	150	4,588		
Sissu ,, ...	28	550		
Sál sleepers	1,240	1,624		
,, scantling	82	74		
,, poles	104	584		
,, pieces and slabs	250	128	1,872	7,448
Sundarban Division—				
Sundri logs	116	716		
Pussur ,, ...	37	127		
Amoor posts	145	231	298	1,074
Chittagong Division—				
Boats	5	503		
Teuk poles	4	4		
Posts	7	14	16	523
Total balance ...	...	...	2,606	10,408
Total Timber ...	...	...	10,419	57,040

FORM No. 56—*continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts and sold locally during the year 1891-92—continued.

ABSTRACT OF THE CIRCLE—TIMBER.

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet solid wood.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet solid wood.	PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet solid wood.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet solid wood.
Balance at commencement of the year	...	...	3,099	19,527	Removed by purchasers from sale depôts	4,076	26,414		
Received from the forests in sale depôts	485	2,412			Sold locally	971	11,055	5,047	37,469
Received from the forests and sold locally	926	10,363			Given up to claimants	15	102		
Received by collection of drift and sold locally	45	692			Released on payment of tolls ...	39	159		
Received by collection of drift in sale depôt	1,325	14,265			Reduced on re-measurement ...	...	725		
Found in depôt	1	...			Used by Department	485	796		
Received by confiscation in depôts ..	518	3,037			Written off as lost and useless ...	8	...	547	1,782
Ditto by dismantling buildings...	81	96			Converted in depôts	...	...	86	1,646
Ditto by re-measurement in depôts	...	200			Rectification of class	...	...	50	200
Left in depôt without payment of toll	0	36			Rectification of error	...	...	...	17
			3,390	31,101	Transferred to Form No. 16 ...	...	...	2	450
					Transferred to other sale depôt ...	...	...	1,481	5,063
					Balance at close of the year ...	...	...	2,606	10,408
Received by conversion in depôts ...	...	...	1,499	1,144					
Ditto by transfer from sale depôts	...	...	1,481	5,008					
Rectification of class	...	...	50	200					
GRAND TOTAL, TIMBER ...	...	...	10,419	57,040	GRAND TOTAL, TIMBER ...	...	...	10,419	57,040

FUEL.

Balance at commencement of the year—					Removed by purchasers from depôts—				
Darjeeling Division—					Direction Division—				
Firewood ... ... Mds.	17,154	30,019			(Bengal share of Gunduck drift).				
Charcoal ... ... Bags.	12,997	90,979			Firewood ... ... Mds.	4,515	7,901	4,515	7,901
,, dust ... ... ,,	22	154							
			30,173	121,152	Darjeeling Division—				
Jalpaiguri Division—					Firewood ... ... ,,	55,116	96,453		
Firewood (73 pieces) ... Mds.	579	1,013			Charcoal ... ... Bags.	12,420	86,940	67,536	183,393
			579	1,013					
Singhbhum Division—					Jalpaiguri Division—				
Firewood ... ... ,,	509	891			Firewood ... ... Mds.	2,599	4,548		
			509	891				2,599	4,548
Chittagong Division—					Singhbhum Division—				
Charcoal ... ... ,,	44	308			Firewood ... ... ,,	1,126	1,970		
			44	308	Charcoal ... ... ,,	6	42		
								1,132	2,012
Angul Division—									
Firewood ... ... ,,	176	308			Sundarban Division—				
			176	308	Firewood ... ... ,,	82	143		
								82	143
Total balance ...	...	...	31,481	123,672					
					Chittagong Division—				
Received in sale depôts—					Firewood ... ... ,,	358	626		
Darjeeling Division—					Charcoal ... ... ,,	41	287		
Firewood ... ... Mds.	71,965	125,939						399	913
Charcoal ... ... Bags.	10,240	71,080							
			82,205	197,019	Total removed by purchasers from sale depôts	...	...	76,263	198,910
Singhbhum Division—									
Firewood ... ... Mds.	640	1,120							
			640	1,120	Received from forests and sold locally (as *per contra*)	...	...	9,151	45,157
Total received in sale depôts ...	...	...	82,845	198,739					
					Written off as lost and used by department—				
Received from forests and sold locally—					Darjeeling Division—				
Darjeeling Division—					Firewood ... ... Mds.	255	446		
Firewood ... ... Mds.	150	263			Charcoal ... ... Bags.	14	98		
Charcoal ... ... Bags.	5,120	35,840						269	544
,, ... Mds.	377	2,639							
			5,647	38,742	Jalpaiguri Division—				
					Firewood ... ... Mds.	40	70		
								40	70
Kurseong Division—					Singhbhum Division—				
Firewood ... ... ,,	3,425	5,994			Firewood ... ... ,,	23	41		
,, (confiscated) ,,	25	43						23	41
Charcoal ,, ... ,,	54	378							
			3,504	6,415					
					Chittagong Division—				
Total sold locally ...	...	...	9,151	45,157	Charcoal ... ... ,,	3	21	3	21

FORM No. 56—continued.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts, and sold locally during the year 1891-92—continued.

FUEL—*concluded.*

PARTICULARS.	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet solid wood.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Number or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet solid wood.
Received by collection of drift in sale depôts—				
Direction Division— (Bengal share of Gunduck drift)— Firewood ... ... Mds.	4,515	7,901	4,515	7,901
Jalpaiguri Division— Firewood ... ... ,,	2,498	4,372	2,498	4,372
Chittagong Division— Firewood ... ... ,,	358	626	358	626
Total drift ...	...	...	7,371	12,899
Found in depôts— Darjeeling Division— Firewood ... ... Mds.	1,292	2,261		
Charcoal ... ... Bags.	144	1,008	1,436	3,269
Received by confiscation in depôts— Singhbhum Division— Charcoal ... ... Mds.	6	42	6	42
Sundarban Division— Firewood ... ... ,,	82	143	82	143
Total confiscated in depôts ...	...	...	88	185
Received by transfer from sale depôts— Darjeeling Division— Firewood ... ... Mds.	5,010	8,767		
Charcoal ... ... Bags.	252	1,764	5,262	10,531
Grand Total, Fuel ...	...	...	137,634	394,452

PARTICULARS.	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet solid wood.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Number or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet solid wood.
Total written off and used by department	...	...	335	676
Transferred to other sale depôts (*as per contra*)	...	...	5,262	10,531
Balance at close of the year— Darjeeling Division— Firewood ... ... Mds.	35,040	61,320		
Charcoal ... ... Bags.	10,947	76,629		
,, dust ... ... ,,	22	154	46,009	138,103
Jalpaiguri Division— Firewood ... ... Mds.	438	767	438	767
Angul Division— Firewood ... ... ,,	176	308	176	308
Total balance	...	...	46,623	139,178
Grand Total, Fuel ...	...	...	137,634	394,452

FORM No. 56—*concluded.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts, or sold locally during the year 1891-92—concluded.

BAMBOOS.

PARTICULARS.	Number or quantity.	Total of each head.	PARTICULARS.	Number or quantity.	Total of each head.
	No.	No.		No.	
Balance at commencement of the year—			Removed by purchasers from sale depôts—		
Palámau Division—			Palámau Division—		
Bamboos	27,311		Bamboos	27,311	
Do. ropes	100		Do. ropes	100	
Singhbhum Division—			Singhbhum Division—		
Bamboos	988		Bamboos	80	
		28,399	Chittagong Division—		
Received by confiscation in sale depôts—			Bamboos	500	
Chittagong Division—					27,991
Bamboos	1,714		Sold locally as (*as per contra*)	...	7,305
		1,714	Released on payment of toll—		
Received by collection of drift and sold locally—			Chittagong Division—		
Bamboos	7,305		Bamboos	...	1,214
		7,305	Used by Department—		
			Singhbhum Division—		
			Bamboos	...	908
Total Bamboos ...	...	37,418	Total Bamboos ...	...	37,418

OTHER MINOR PRODUCE.

	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Balance at commencement of the year—			Removed by purchasers from sale depôts—		
Palámau Division—			Palámau Division—		
Lahasi ropes (25)	.....		Lahasi ropes (25)	.....	
Singhbhum Division—			Singhbhum Division—		
Sabai grass	42		Thatch grass	160	
Do. ropes (72 bundles)	2		Sabai grass	42	
Thatch grass (200 do.)	4				206
		48	Chittagong Division—		
Received from forests and sold locally—			Canes	4	
Darjeeling Division—			Received from forests and sold locally—		
Fodder grass	329		Darjeeling Division—		
Palámau Division—			Fodder grass	329	
Sabai grass (7,390 bundles)	3,695		Palámau Division—		
		4,024	Sabai grass	3,695	
Received by confiscation—					4,024
Singhbhum Division—			Written off—		
Thatch grass	160		Singhbhum Division—		
		160	Thatch grass	4	
Received by collection of drift—			Sabai ropes	2	
Chittagong Division—					6
Canes	4		Balance at close of the year	.....	Nil.
		4			
Total Other Produce ...	.....	4,236	Total Other Produce ...	.....	4,236

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

	No.	No.		No.	No.
Balance at commencement of the year—	...	Nil	Removed by purchasers—		
Received from forests in sale depôts—			Buxar Division—		
Buxar Division—			Elephant tusks	3	
Elephant tusks	3		Rhinoceros horn	1	
Rhinoceros horn	1				
		4	Chittagong Division—		
Received from forests and sold locally—			Elephant tusks	2	
Darjeeling Division—					6
Silver fir seedlings	35		Received from forests and sold locally—		
		35	(*as per contra*)	...	35
Received by confiscation—			Balance at close of the year	...	Nil.
Chittagong Division—					
Elephant tusks	2				
		2			
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES ...	.....	41	TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES ...	...	41

FORM No. 57A.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract showing the value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1891-92.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		REMARKS.
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
TIMBER.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction Division.									
Miscellaneous	500	1,676	305	347	1,141	430	125	...	
Darjeeling Division.									
Scantling (various)	160	403	360	53	206	257	...	103	
Tista Division.									
Poles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurseong Division.									
Sál sleepers	230	306	115	...	...	...	...	...	
Scantling (various)	20	16	4	20	16	3	...	...	
Total ...	250	322	119	20	16	3	...	116	
Jalpaiguri Division.									
Sál logs	20	583	583	...	...	...	...	583	
Buxa Division.									
Logs	232	6,931	5,198	178	5,138	3,853	...	...	
Sleepers	1,653	2,060	515	1,249	1,524	312	...	...	
Scantlings	106	116	58	82	74	37	...	...	
Poles, slabs and pieces	55	203	14	363	719	45	...	...	
Total ...	2,046	9,310	5,785	1,872	7,449	4,247	...	1,538	
Singhbhum Division.									
Scantlings	88	127	127	...	...	...	...	...	
Poles	514	514	128	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	602	641	255	...	...	...	...	255	
Sundarbans Division.									
Logs	74	471	352	116	716	358	...	...	
Scantlings	15	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Posts	13	36	10	182	358	144	...	...	
Teak planks	30	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Boats	1	350	50	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	133	866	419	298	1,074	502	83	...	
Chittagong Division.									
Boats	1	70	5	5	505	50	...	...	
Posts	13	26	13	7	14	7	...	...	
Teak poles	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	
Pieces	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	18	103	19	16	523	59	40	...	
Angul Division.									
Logs	186	5,257	658	...	...	...	...	...	
Scantling (various)	22	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Sál posts	34	203	56	...	...	...	...	...	
Other posts	21	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	263	5,523	719	...	...	...	...	719	
Total Timber ...	3,999	19,527	8,564	2,606	10,408	5,408	...	3,066	
FUEL.									
Darjeeling Division.									
Firewood ... ... Mds.	17,154	30,019	5,146	35,040	61,320	11,250	...	...	
Charcoal ... ... Bags.	13,019	91,133	12,693	10,969	76,783	12,080	...	...	
Total ...	30,173	121,152	17,839	46,009	138,103	23,330	5,491	...	
Jalpaiguri Division.									
Firewood ... ... Mds.	879	1,013	58	438	767	44	...	14	
Singhbhum Division.									
Firewood ... ... Mds.	509	891	95	...	...	...	...	95	
Chittagong Division.									
Charcoal ... ... Mds.	44	308	22	...	...	...	...	22	
Angul Division.									
Firewood ... ... Mds.	176	308	11	176	308	...	...	11	
Total Fuel ...	31,481	123,672	18,025	46,623	139,178	23,374	5,340	...	

FORM No. 57A—*concluded.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract showing the value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1891-92—concluded.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		REMARKS.
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
BAMBOOS.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Palámau Division	27,411	...	95	...	...	...	...	95	
Singhbhum Division	988	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	
Total Bamboos ...	28,399	...	101	...	...	...	...	101	
OTHER MINOR PRODUCE.									
Palámau Division.									
Lahasi ropes	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Singhbhum Division ... Mds.	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of minor produce ...	73	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
GRAND TOTAL VALUE ...	...	...	26,692	...	...	28,872	2,180	...	

FORM No. 57B.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract showing the Value of Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant for the year 1891-92.

DESCRIPTION.	On hand at commencement of the year.		On hand at close of the year.		Difference in value.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
Direction Division.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Stores (Mathematical) ...	16	282	63	525	...	...	
Do. (Miscellaneous) ...	8	13	123	164	...	...	
Furniture	52	446	96	679	...	...	
Tents	4	1,024	4	1,000	...	...	
Office boxes	...	...	1	35	...	...	
Range houses	...	...	2	400	...	...	
Other ditto	...	...	5	225	...	...	
Iron safe	...	...	1	35	...	...	
Total ...	80	1,765	295	3,063	1,298	...	
Working Plans Division.							Division abolished from 12th December 1891, and the stores, &c., shown in Direction Division.
Stores (mathematical) ...	20	183	...	...	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	53	60	...	...	...	...	
Office boxes	2	10	...	...	...	...	
Furnitures	7	90	...	...	...	...	
Tents	2	174	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	84	517	...	...	...	517	
Darjeeling Division.							
Bungalow (inspection) ...	12	7,300	14	8,000	...	...	
Range houses	5	1,400	8	2,600	...	...	
Other ditto	42	550	42	550	...	...	
Cattle pound	1	120	...	...	...	...	
Fuel godown	9	7,500	7	6,500	...	...	
Dumpy level	1	90	1	90	...	...	
Other stores (mathematical).	59	520	76	550	...	...	
Stores (miscellaneous) ...	581	905	725	1,000	...	...	
Iron safe	9	318	10	350	...	...	
Furniture	153	500	170	220	...	...	
Tent	3	40	3	40		...	
Bullocks	14	200	...	...		...	
Total ...	889	19,443	1,057	19,800	357	...	

DESCRIPTION.	On hand at commencement of the year.		On hand at close of the year.		Difference in value.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
Tista Division.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bungalow (head-quarters)	1	2,300	1	2,300	...	...	
Bungalows (inspection) ...	4	1,000	4	1,400	...	...	
Range houses	4	900	2	500	...	...	
Other ditto	45	500	32	450	...	...	
Stores (mathemetical) ...	13	30	11	30	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	127	70	116	60	...	...	
Iron safes	5	80	4	70	...	...	
Cash or office boxes ...	3	10	4	18	...	...	
Furniture	65	250	63	232	...	...	
Tents	1	8	2	40	...	...	
Total ...	268	5,748	239	5,100	...	648	
Kurseong Division.							
Bungalow (head-quarters)	1	4,000	1	4,000	...	...	
Bungalows (inspection) ...	5	4,685	5	4,685	...	...	
Range houses	5	700	6	900	...	...	
Other do. (at head-quarters).	3	4,800	3	5,000	...	...	
Other houses in ranges ...	37	161	40	170	...	...	
Elephant shed	1	140	1	130	...	...	
Cattle pound	1	175	1	175	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	33	180	41	350	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	629	261	578	250	...	...	
Iron safes	7	120	7	120	...	...	
Chubbs' padlock	1	8	1	8	...	...	
Ordinary ditto	7	2	15	8	...	...	
Cash or office boxes ...	2	10	2	9	...	...	
Furniture	122	700	120	745	...	...	
Tents	2	250	2	230	...	...	
Elephant	1	1,200	1	1,200	...	...	
Total ...	857	17,392	824	17,980	588	...	

FORM No. 57B—*concluded.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract showing the Value of Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant for the year 1891-92—concluded.

DESCRIPTION.	On hand at commencement of the year.		On hand at close of the year.		Difference in value.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
Jalpaiguri Division (old).		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Despatch box	1	28	...	...	...	...	Division abolished, *vide* notification dated 8th June 1891, and the stores &c., shown in the Jalpaiguri Division (new).
Brass seal	1	2	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	30	...	...	...	30	
Jalpaiguri Division (new).							
Bungalow (head-quarters)	1	540	1	500	...	...	
Bungalows (inspection) ...	1	90	1	50	...	...	
Range houses	4	270	4	250	...	...	
Other buildings (at head-quarters).	6	90	6	70	...	...	
Other buildings in ranges	29	360	31	325	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	10	55	17	83	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	123	200	146	240	...	...	
Iron safes	4	130	4	125	...	...	
Despatch box	1	12	2	35	...	...	
Furniture	47	100	54	127	...	...	
Tent	1	150	3	980	...	...	
Elephant	1	700	2	1,400	...	...	
Total ...	228	2,697	271	4,185	1,488	...	
Buxa Division.							
Bungalow (head-quarters)	1	5,640	1	5,358	...	...	
Bungalows (inspection) ...	4	1,425	3	1,354	...	...	
Range houses	3	240	3	228	...	...	
Other do.	55	477	49	453	...	...	
Store godown	1	10	1	10	...	...	
Elephant shed	1	30	1	30	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	22	70	21	66	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	690	665	721	635	...	...	
Iron safes	6	150	6	142	...	...	
Despatch boxes	2	15	2	13	...	...	
Furniture	57	226	53	214	...	...	* This has been incorrectly shown as 853 in last year's return.
Tent	1	100	1	95	...	...	
Elephants	9	16,100	2	3,900	...	...	
Total ...	*852	25,148	864	12,498	...	12,650	
Chota Nagpur Division.							Division abolished, *vide* notification dated 8th June 1891, and the stores, &c., shown in the Singhbhum and Palámau Divisions.
Stores (mathematical) ...	41	350	...	...	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	17	10	...	...	...	...	
Iron safes	1	160	...	...	...	...	
Furniture	45	330	...	...	...	...	
Tents	2	210	...	...	...	...	
Elephant	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	107	3,060	...	...	...	3,060	
Singhbhum Division.							
Bungalow (head-quarters)	1	3,300	1	3,300	...	...	
Range houses	11	2,000	11	2,000	...	...	
Other do. in ranges ...	32	620	32	620	...	...	
Elephant shed	1	100	1	100	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	44	400	83	750	...	...	
Stores (miscellaneous) ...	1,461	4,700	1,465	4,680	...	...	
Iron safes	5	200	6	360	...	...	
Furniture	80	511	126	880	...	...	
Tents	4	460	6	918	...	...	
Elephant	1	2,125	1	2,125	...	...	
Total ...	1,640	14,416	1,732	15,783	1,317	...	
Palámau Division.							
Bungalow (head-quarters)	1	1,600	1	1,600	...	...	
Bungalows (inspection) ...	9	1,900	9	1,900	...	...	
Range houses	4	250	4	250	...	...	
Other do.	19	450	19	450	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	39	270	35	260	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	205	324	213	334	...	...	
Iron safe	1	40	1	40	...	...	
Despatch boxes	6	100	6	100	...	...	
Wooden office boxes ...	6	40	6	40	...	...	
Furniture	30	240	31	250	...	...	
Tents	2	180	2	180	...	...	
Elephant	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	323	6,394	327	5,404	...	990	
Hazáribágh Division.							Division abolished, *vide* notification dated 8th June 1891, and the stores, &c., shown in the Direction Division.
Range houses	2	450	...	...	...	...	
Other do.	5	250	...	...	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	39	170	...	...	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	70	120	...	...	...	...	
Iron safe	1	40	...	...	...	...	
Despatch box	1	40	...	...	...	...	
Furniture	35	175	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	153	1,245	...	...	...	1,245	

DESCRIPTION.	On hand at commencement of the year.		On hand at close of the year.		Difference in value.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
Sundarban Division.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Revenue station houses ...	43	7,153	45	8,120	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	110	636	123	938	...	...	
Do. (ordnance)	47	79	1,739	61	...	...	
Do. (ships)	5,757	3,262	4,059	2,299	...	...	
Do. (others)	1,243	2,072	20,000	17,112	...	...	
Iron safes	29	625	29	594	...	...	
Chubbs' padlocks	29	181	30	177	...	...	
Furniture	277	1,130	290	1,289	...	...	
Steamer *Cygnet*	1	24,110	1	24,025	...	...	
Barge	1	4,988	1	4,739	...	...	
Jolly boats	3	743	3	669	...	...	
Steamer *Seal*	1	31,372	1	31,321	...	...	
Station boats	48	22,303	50	21,537	...	...	
Total ...	7,589	98,654	26,371	1,12,881	14,227	...	
Chittagong Division.							
Bungalow (head-quarters)	1	1,700	1	200	...	...	
Do. (inspection) ...	1	1,000	1	900	...	...	
Range houses	5	400	5	500	...	...	
Other buildings at head-quarters.	8	1,100	9	800	...	...	
Other buildings in ranges...	104	1,800	101	1,600	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	14	300	14	275	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	713	1,600	649	1,500	...	...	
Iron safes	18	500	19	510	...	...	
Furniture	110	930	111	950	...	...	
Boats	10	150	10	150	...	...	
Total ...	984	9,480	920	7,385	...	2,095	
Orissa Division.							
Bungalow (sub-divisional)	2	3,200	...	...	...	...	
Range houses	10	1,580	...	...	...	...	
Other buildings	57	1,221	...	...	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	45	302	...	...	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	512	1,279	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	150	5	...	...	...	...	
Iron safes	10	400	...	...	...	...	
Furniture	76	612	...	...	...	...	
Tent	1	125	...	...	...	...	
Elephants	2	3,300	...	...	...	...	
Buffaloes	9	150	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	874	12,174	...	...	...	12,174	
Angul Division.							
Bungalow	...	...	1	300	...	...	
Range houses	...	...	5	680	...	...	
Other buildings	...	...	34	1,185	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	...	...	23	131	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	...	...	354	836	...	...	
Building materials ...	...	...	150	5	...	...	
Iron safes	...	...	4	160	...	...	
Furniture	...	...	44	331	...	...	
Tent	...	...	1	160	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	616	3,788	3,788	...	
Puri Division.							
Bungalow	...	...	2	3,075	...	...	
Range houses	...	...	4	800	...	...	
Other buildings	...	...	23	230	...	...	
Stores (mathematical) ...	...	...	19	157	...	...	
Do. (miscellaneous) ...	...	...	188	201	...	...	
Iron safes	...	...	6	240	...	...	
Furniture	...	...	37	331	...	...	
Tent	...	...	1	75	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	280	5,109	5,109	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	†14,930	2,18,163	33,796	2,12,926	...	5,237	* This has been incorrectly shown as 14,931 in last year's return.
ABSTRACT.							
Total value.							
Timber and other produce ...		26,692	...	28,872*	2,180	...	
Live-stock, stores, tools and plant. ...		2,18,163	...	2,12,926	...	5,237	
GRAND TOTAL VALUE... ...		2,44,855	...	2,41,798	...	3,057	

FORM No. 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Summary of Revenue of the different Divisions during 1891-92.

BUDGET HEADS.	Direction.	Working Plans Division.	Darjeeling Division.	Tista Division.	Kurseong Division.	Jalpaiguri Division.	Buxa Division.	Palámau Division.	Singhbhum Division.	Sundarban Division.	Chittagong Division.	Angul Division.	Puri Division.	Kusi Drift Division.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency—															
a. Timber	...	...	279 10 6	...	383 8 0	1,437 5 9	2,676 5 0	...	432 8 9	.....	...	816 7 0	...	...	6,025 13 0
b. Firewood and charcoal.	...	...	33,914 15 1	...	274 0 0	...	...	...	189 8 8	.....	24 13 4	...	...	...	34,403 5 1
c. Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...		...	9 0 0	0 12 10	.....	...	...	...	...	8 12 10
d. Sandal-wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	... ..
e. Grass and other minor produce.	...	...	40 2 3	...	...	...	1,019 9 6	1 0 0	4 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	1,064 11 9
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301 11 5	.....	...	...	3,199 8 0	...	3,501 3 5
a. Timber	17 14 0	...	21,999 14 9	24,954 15 6	8,935 4 8	9,994 6 5	6,382 8 0	...	48,749 5 10	2,35,274 6 0	21,579 1 0	411 15 4	875 3 0	...	3,79,174 14 6
b. Firewood and charcoal.	107 8 3	...	15,805 4 3	1,500 10 9	5,768 2 9	4,357 10 0	391 9 0	...	1,313 15 6	1,40,072 6 6	204 4 1	4 3 0	2,170 1 3	...	1,71,785 11 4
c. Bamboos	616 2 0	...	580 10 5	949 3 0	1,051 3 4	23 0 0	4 0 0	1,968 15 4	188 2 0	.....	34,318 15 8	1,162 2 7	1,495 8 5	...	42,357 14
d. Grazing and fodder grass.	22 7 9	...	4,617 8 3	1,347 7 9	694 6 0	522 12 0	460 4 0	483 1 0	0 7 0	.....	...	429 12 6	267 12 0	...	8,845 14 3
e. Other minor produce.	5,271 10 9	...	195 3 0	281 4 9	487 13 6	305 13 0	427 5 6	131 11 1	2,057 11 9	69,258 13 0	9,851 14 6	170 6 3	956 10 0	...	89,396 5 1
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce.	2,421 15 3	...	...	1,106 12 0	240 10 6	2,610 1 3	242 0 0	...	6 2 0	66 5 0	1,457 2 3	...	28 11 0	28 0 0	8,209 11 3
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government.															
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
b. Revenue from shared and private forests.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
V.—Miscellaneous—															
a. Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139 14 0	42 12 6	...	...	...	...	1,182 10 6
b. Refunds	2 4 7	41 14 0	46 5 9	...	29 15 7	21 3 4	2 0 0	8 8 0	1 12 0	215 6 10	2,169 11 10	10 0 6	...	...	2,549 1 11
c. Other sources ...	29 1 6	...	7,155 11 6	827 8 8	863 1 0	4,424 5 11	859 2 5	80 4 9	955 14 4	17,094 7 2	8,253 0 6	114 4 0	389 11 5	...	41,046 9 2
Total Receipts ...	8,489 0 0	41 14 0	84,725 5 9	30,969 14 5	18,728 1 4	23,696 9 8	12,464 11 5	2,681 8 2	55,341 14 1	4,62,024 9 0	77,858 15 2	3,119 2 8	9,383 1 1	28 0 0	7,89,552 10 10

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CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 1892.

J. BRIDJNELL,
Chief Superintendent, Forest Account Branch.

FORM No. 58—*continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Summary of Expenditure of the different Divisions for 1891-92.

BUDGET HEADS.	Direction.	Working Plans Division.	Darjeeling Division.	Tista Division.	Kurseong Division.	Jalpaiguri Division.	Buxa Division.	Palámau Division.	Singhbhum Division.	Sundarban Division.	Chittagong Division.	Angul Division.	Puri Division.	Kusi (Drift) Division.	TOTAL.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency—															
a. Timber	...	...	...	...	101 0 0	440 10 0	2,372 13 4	...	7 8 0	45 0 0	...	725 10 5	...	...	3,692 9 9
b. Firewood and charcoal	...	...	21,153 6 6	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	137 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	21,292 0 3
c. Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 2 0
d. Sandal-wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e. Grass and other minor produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers	...	...	1,558 10 1	...	376 6 2	86 9 11	...	...	1,741 14 6	45,206 0 2	186 15 0	...	...	...	49,156 7 10
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	2,774 5 8	...	...	98 0 0	45 4 0	736 0 7	...	...	...	24 6 3	431 1 9	...	2 12 0	...	4,111 14 3
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—															
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Revenue from shared and private forests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Rent of leased Forests and payments to shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant—															
a. Purchase of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Feed and keep of cattle	760 15 3	...	...	...	520 6 9	1,197 5 6	1,613 13 5	608 10 4	780 1 3	...	...	134 0 6	170 3 7	...	5,785 8 7
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	47 12 0	32 2 0	351 14 0	73 0 0	241 4 0	977 12 6	51 0 0	25 0 0	1,384 14 0	26,250 12 5	446 4 0	201 4 0	76 8 0	...	30,159 6 11
VII.—Communications and buildings—															
a. Roads and bridges	176 0 0	...	3,493 12 8	1,280 10 0	353 7 9	664 6 2	151 1 0	224 14 3	200 8 0	...	273 4 0	92 3 9	...	...	6,910 3 7
b. Buildings	43 3 0	...	2,221 6 10	533 7 11	2,032 11 7	844 10 2	1,132 12 3	330 5 5	713 7 5	1,917 13 5	1,672 14 3	312 0 0	443 8 0	...	12,158 4 3
c. Other works ...	...	...	...	...	39 5 9	11 14 0	204 9 9	...	...	210 11 0	29 8 0	1 0 0	275 8 6	...	772 9 0
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of Forests—															
a. Demarcation ...	6 2 0	...	453 6 8	201 8 0	724 7 2	901 13 7	1,226 6 9	42 3 0	269 6 0	99 1 6	696 0 0	693 10 5	834 0 7	...	6,142 1 8
b. Compensation for land and rights	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c. Surveys and working plans... ...	...	1,774 2 1	4 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	0 6 0	802 10 0	281 7 9	...	...	8 2 0	...	2,873 3 10
d. Sowing and planting	8 2 0	...	1,047 11 8	2 0 0	189 4 8	74 5 0	122 7 9	1 1 6	5 12 0	...	2,837 2 9	26 6 0	541 12 6	...	4,856 1 10
e. Protection from fire	350 9 0	...	367 0 6	903 11 5	1,627 9 1	2,085 2 3	2,333 14 6	652 10 4	2,255 11 11	...	...	1,993 12 10	1,647 0 0	...	14,117 1 10
f. Other works ...	...	...	228 10 6	199 14 0	400 15 6	202 8 0	388 9 10	...	...	...	14 0 0	20 0 0	45 10 6	...	1,500 4 4
IX.—Miscellaneous—															
a. Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,192 2 0	61 3 11	61 8 0	...	145 8 0	...	2,460 5 11
b. Law charges ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	40 0 0	24 0 0	11 2 6	34 4 0	1 0 0	...	...	111 6 6
c. Other charges ...	16 2 0	5 5 6	458 7 0	211 14 6	79 5 0	218 9 0	67 15 9	49 14 2	147 6 0	983 10 10	707 6 3	46 13 9	109 15 0	...	3,072 12 10
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	4,183 2 11	1,811 9 7	31,338 6 5	3,505 1 10	6,734 15 5	8,441 10 3	9,567 0 4	1,985 11 1	10,670 6 10	75,061 5 9	7,390 4 6	4,247 13 8	4,260 8 8	...	1,69,198 1 2

CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 1892.

J. BRIDJNELL.,
Chief Superintendent, Forest Account Branch.

FORM No. 58—*concluded.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Summary of Expenditure of the different Divisions during 1891-92.

BUDGET HEADS.	Direction.	Working Plans Division.	Darjeeling Division.	Tista Division.	Kurseong Division.	Jalpaiguri Division.	Buxa Division.	Palámau Division.	Singhbhum Division.	Sundarban Division.	Chittagong Division.	Angul Division.	Puri Division.	Kusi-Drift Division.	TOTAL
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Brought forward, Total A, Conservancy and Works	4,183 2 11	1,811 9 7	31,338 6 5	3,505 1 10	6,734 15 5	8,441 10 8	9,567 0 4	1,985 11 1	10,670 6 10	75,061 5 9	7,390 4 0	4,247 13 8	4,260 8 8	Nil.	1,69,198 1 2
B.—ESTABLISHMENT.															
I.—Salaries—															
a. Conservators	17,035 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,035 11 5
b. Superior officers	5,932 2 5	8,521 8 10	8,185 8 11	3,126 10 8	5,076 10 7	9,955 8 4	*6,585 7 8	4,398 9 9	13,374 3 1	14,920 5 6	8,787 13 7	3,269 12 5	5,380 5 8	...	94,514 11 5
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt establishments	897 9 3	...	5,702 12 10	3,982 8 8	5,643 6 6	3,989 6 0	4,083 14 7	1,932 4 10	5,206 12 10	16,485 11 7	10,115 1 4	2,438 7 0	2,815 10 6	...	63,393 9 11
d. Office establishments ...	5,156 0 7	642 0 0	1,327 0 0	825 1 9	885 12 10	679 15 11	935 7 11	763 7 2	1,286 11 3	3,410 7 4	1,469 3 5	628 14 11	826 0 0	...	18,536 1
e. Deputation and special allowances	822 1 2	1,039 11 5	986 3 11	...	9 10 10	670 14 3	...	...	...	257 6 9	1,164 8 3	...	...	...	4,950 8 7
II.—Travelling allowances—															
a. Conservators	2,991 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,991 4 0
b. Superior officers	240 11 4	2,226 2 0	2,952 4 2	1,079 13 0	1,649 13 0	609 6 8	1,012 8 0	666 15 10	1,623 10 4	2,665 7 9	2,675 12 0	381 12 6	808 4 10	...	18,592 9 5
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt establishments	97 14 8	...	843 12 2	1,075 0 0	979 10 10	558 10 8	500 9 6	134 10 8	790 2 9	193 15 6	1,143 6 8	326 10 8	316 10 8	...	6,961 2 9
d. Office establishments ...	950 9 11	179 6 1	206 12 5	130 0 0	155 9 0	25 3 0	131 13 0	17 11 0	80 10 1	341 9 1	43 5 4	33 6 8	45 0 0	...	2,34 15 7
III.—Contingencies—															
a. Stationery	...	5 9 0	...	...	4 10 0	...	...	4 0 0	1 3 0	41 2 0	4 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	63 0 0
b. Carriage of tents and records	628 11 3	101 5 0	135 4	128 1 0	15 0 0	120 9 0	75 0 0	41 1 8	335 13 3	291 15 3	232 12 3	121 10 0	14 4 0	...	2,268 7 2
c. Rents, rates and taxes ...	39 8 0	...	533 7 0	...	78 4 0	162 8 0	9 0 0	78 8 0	122 8 0	587 10 6	23 3 0	49 14 0	156 10 0	...	1,841 0 6
d. Pay of police guards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e. Official postage	392 15 6	5 0 0	160 3 0	97 1 0	151 4 0	175 14 0	164 9 6	34 14 6	109 4 6	599 9 0	271 15 0	76 13 6	150 15 6	...	2,390 7 0
f. Sundries	740 2 2	90 6 11	128 12 0	118 5 1	202 5 1	286 1 3	123 6 11	170 9 2	201 9 9	687 10 7	311 11 6	20 4 8	180 5 9	...	3,241 10 10
Total B—Establishments ...	35,925 5 8	12,811 1 3	21,162 0 11	10,562 9 2	14,853 0 8	17,214 1 1	13,621 13 1	8,242 12 7	20,132 8 10	40,482 14 10	26,242 12 4	7,347 10 4	10,723 10 11	Nil	2,39,321 5 8
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	40,108 8 7	14,622 10 10	52,500 7 4	14,067 11 0	21,587 0 1	25,655 11 9	{ 21,888 13 5 } { *1,300 0 0 }	10,228 7 8	30,802 15 8	1,15,544 4 7	33,633 0 4	11,595 8 0	14,984 3 7	Nil	4,08,519 6 10

CALCUTTA,

The 18*th June* 1892.

J. BRIDJNELL,

Chief Superintendent, Forest Account Branch.

FORM No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Account Current for the year 1891-92.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Cash balance	.....	749 5 3	By Expenditure as per Annual Summary Form No. 58	.....	4,08,519 6 10
,, VIII.—Assessed taxes—			,, Deposits	.....	3,172 13 0
Income-tax—Deductions from salaries	.....	3,446 4 2	,, Forest Cash Remittances—Local—		
,, Revenue as per Annual Summary, Form No. 58	.....	7,89,552 10 10	Remittances to Treasuries	7,90,835 10 2	
,, Service Funds—			Inter-divisional Transfers	10,173 6 11	
Civil Fund—Ordinary, Bengal	.....				8,01,009 1 1
,, Additional, Bengal	.....		,, Advances recoverable	.....	2,25,736 13 6
Military Fund—Bengal	.....		,, Suspense	.....	32 6 7
,, ,, Madras	.....		,, Account current (other Governments)—		
Orphan Fund—Bengal	.....		Remittances to the Government of India	58 2 6	
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Bengal	3,407 5 0		Remittances to the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,421 15 3	
General Family Pension Fund	28 12 0		Remittances to the Government of Assam	1,943 5 2	
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	.....		Remittance to the Government of Burma	782 4 7	
		3,436 1 0			5,205 11 6
,, Deposits	.....	3,286 12 0	,, Inter-departmental transfers—	Rs. A. P.	
,, Forest Cash Remittances—Local—			Public Works Department ordinary branches	2,027 1 6	
Forest cheques drawn	3,78,102 13 10		Public Works Department State Railway	62 8 0	
Inter-divisional Transfers	9,664 11 11			2,089 9 6	
		3,87,767 9 9	Military Department, Bengal ...	16,356 6 0	
,, Advances recoverable	.....	2,24,453 9 2	Civil Department—		
,, Suspense	.....	29 14 11	Jails	60 0 0	
,, Account current (other Governments)—			Survey of India	3,320 0 0	
Remittances from Government of India	5,469 7 5		Miscellaneous	1,335 14 8	
Ditto ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,173 4 8			4,715 14 8	
		10,642 12 1	Telegraph Department	4 3 0	
,, Inter-departmental transfers—			Marine Department	241 0 5	
Public Works Department (ordinary branches)	92 3 0				23,407 1 7
Marine Department	39,380 6 0		,, Cash balance	.....	132 8 6
Military Department, Bengal	4 14 6				
Civil Department—					
Jail	2,441 1 6				
Survey of India	450 7 0				
Miscellaneous	1,481 15 5				
		43,850 15 5			
Total ...	.....	14,67,215 14 7	Total ...	.....	14,67,215 14 7

CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 1892.

J. BRIDJNELL,
Chief Superintendent, Forest Account Branch.

FORM No. 60.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1891-92.

DIVISIONS.	PARTICULARS.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of sales and other revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realised during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Direction	Timber and other produce, &c.	...	8,489 0 1	8,489 0 1	8,489 0 1	...	
Working-Plans	Refunds	...	41 14 0	41 14 0	41 14 0	...	
Darjeeling	Timber and other produce, &c.	151 14 0	84,670 5 9	84,822 3 9	84,725 5 9 (a)16 14 0	80 0 0	(a) Rs. 16-14 written off as irrecoverable.
Tista	Ditto ditto ...	...	31,626 5 11	31,626 5 11	30,969 14 5	656 7 6	
Kurseong	Ditto ditto ...	...	*19,031 1 4	19,031 1 4	18,728 1 4	303 0 0	* Rs. 360-12 deducted on account of firewood tendered for, but delivery not taken.
Jalpaiguri	Ditto ditto ...	...	23,696 9 8	23,696 9 8	23,696 9 8	...	
Buxa	Ditto ditto ...	...	12,464 11 5	12,464 11 5	12,464 11 5	...	
Palámau...	Ditto ditto ...	...	2,681 8 2	2,681 8 2	2,681 8 2	...	
Singhbhum	Ditto ditto ...	22 8 0	55,355 3 4	55,377 11 4	55,341 14 1 (b)22 8 0	13 5 3	(b) Rs. 22-8 actually realized during 1890-91, but shown as balance due to the department at end of that year by mistake now written back.
Sundarban	Ditto ditto ...	...	4,62,024 9 0	4,62,024 9 0	4,62,024 9 0	...	
Chittagong	Ditto ditto ...	...	8 8,169 13 8	88,169 13 8	77,858 15 2 (d)10,310 14 6	...	(d) Rs. 10,310-14-6 deducted, being payment made as Maharaja of Hill Tipperah's 4th share of Fenny revenue collections during 1890-91.
Angul	Ditto ditto ...	...	3,119 2 8	3,119 2 8	3,119 2 8	...	
Puri	Ditto ditto ...	...	9,383 1 1	9,383 1 1	9,383 1 1	...	
Kusi (Drift)	Ditto ditto ...	...	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	...	
	Total ...	174 6 0	8,00,781 6 1	8,00,955 12 1	7,89,552 10 10 10,350 4 6	1,052 12 9	

FORM No. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1891-92.

Divisions.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance due.	
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Direction ...	...	5,926 9 1	5,926 9 1	373 13 5	5,536 11 3	5,910 8 8	165 13 0	...
	...	(a)244 3 4	244 3 4	(a)180 10 9	(a)245 6 0	(a)426 0 9		
Working-Plans	...	425 3 4	425 3 4	59 6 5	365 12 11	425 3 4	...	...
Darjeeling	...	22,543 9 5	22,543 9 5	288 8 11	22,520 10 0	22,809 2 11	265 9 6	...
Tista	...	12,723 12 11	12,723 12 11	399 10 11	12,400 8 7	12,800 3 6	76 6 7	...
Kurseong	...	17,972 2 4	17,972 2 4	252 10 11	17,792 7 1	18,045 2 0	72 15 8	...
Jalpaiguri	...	14,728 7 5	14,728 7 5	503 9 2	15,173 2 8	15,376 11 10	948 4 5	...
Buxa	...	18,305 8 4	18,305 8 4	1,108 1 5	17,655 13 0	18,763 14 5	458 6 1	...
Chota Nagpur	...	389 13 10	389 13 10	31 5 0	358 8 10	389 13 10	...	...
Palámau	...	4,882 6 9	4,882 6 9	119 13 9	4,924 5 2	5,044 2 11	161 12 2	...
Singhbhum	...	14,384 6 4	14,384 6 4	593 0 0	14,890 2 11	15,483 2 11	1,098 12 7	...
Sundarban	...	65,419 8 4	65,419 8 4	2,317 9 1	65,769 13 4	68,087 6 5	2,667 14 1	...
Chittagong	...	28,752 0 4	28,752 0 4	1,006 2 3	30,028 2 3	31,034 4 6	2,282 4 2	...
Orissa	...	6,587 11 4	6,587 11 4	(b)710 5 4	6,169 1 6	6,879 6 10	...	...
Angul	...	6,082 14 9	6,082 14 9	...	6,602 2 7	6,602 2 7	(c)672 5 3	...
Puri	...	5,085 3 4	5,085 3 4	...	5,304 1 5	5,304 1 5	(d)357 8 2	...
Kusi (Drift)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2,24,453 9 2	2,24,453 9 2	7,944 11 4	2,25,736 13 6	2,33,681 8 10	9,227 15 8	...

(a) Hazáribágh figures incorporated with this division on account of abolition of that Forest Division.
(b) Represent opening balance of the Orissa Division which has since been abolished.
(c) Closing balance of the new Angul Division.
(d) Ditto ditto Puri Division.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 1892.

J. BRIDJNELL,
Chief Superintendent, Forest Account Branch.

FORM No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Financial results of the year 1891-92.

Division.	Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.		Other revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of Forests.	Total.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	...	...	8,489	3,802	36,307	8,489	40,109	
Working-Plans	...	...	42	21	14,601	42	14,623	
Darjeeling	34,235	26,669	50,490	12,838	12,993	84,725	52,500	
Tista	...	1	30,970	3,726	10,341	30,970	14,068	
Kurseong	898	333	17,830	9,249	12,005	18,728	21,587	
Jalpaiguri	1,956	1,299	21,741	10,618	13,719	23,697	25,656	
Buxa	3 096	6,567	8,769	5,932	10,690	12,465	23,189	
Palámau	9	1,368	2,673	3,481	5,479	2,682	10,328	
Singhbhum	626	3,438	54,716	10,653	16,712	55,342	30,803	
Sundarban	66	60	4,62,958	94,095	21,380	4,62,024	1,15,544	
Chittagong	25	841	77,834	14,590	18,196	77,859	33,633	
Angul	817	996	2,302	3,519	7,080	3,119	11,595	
Puri	29	3	9,354	5,760	9,221	9,383	14,984	
Kusi (Drift)	23	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Total ...	42,386	41,484	7,47,163	1,78,311	1,86,724	7,89,553	4,06,519	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Progress of Demarcation in the Reserved Forests, year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9	10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	Extent and character of the boundaries.				New demarcation remaining to be done at the commencement of the year.			New demarcation provided for in the Plan of Operations for the year.		New demarcation executed during the year.			Repair and clearing of previously existing demarcation works provided for in the Plan of Operations for the year.				Repair and clearing of previously existing demarcation works executed during the year.				Cost of operations executed during the year.					New demarcation remaining to be done at the close of the year.		
Name of Division.	Total length of boundary in miles.	Total length in miles of natural boundary (requiring neither marks nor clearing).	Total length in miles of artificial boundary.		Under 4(a); in miles with number of marks.	Under 4(b); in miles with number of marks.		Under 4(a); in miles with number of marks.	Under 4(b); in miles with number of marks.	Under 4(a); in miles with number of marks.	Under 4(b); in miles with number of marks.		Under 4(a); in miles of line with number of marks.		Under 4(b); in miles of line with number of marks, if any, of the latter have to be repaired.		Under 4(a); in miles of line with number of marks.		Under 4(b); in miles of line with number of marks, if any, of the latter have to be repaired.		Under 9.	Under 10.	Under 13.	Under 14.	Total cost.	Under 4(a); in miles with number of marks.	Under 4(b); in miles with number of marks.	
			(a) Requiring marks only.	(b) Requiring both marks and annual or periodic clearing of lines.																									
						Length.	Marks.				Length.	Marks.	Length.	Marks.	Length.	Marks.	Length.	Marks.	Length.	Marks.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Length.	Marks.
Darjeeling	226·38	74·04	43·93	108·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	40	...	...	108·41	298	...	...	108·41	339	...	...	...	752 11 2	752 11 2	...	...	...
Tista	244·94	71·07	7·00	166·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166·87	...	...	...	74·87	641	...	40 0 0	...	469 11 6	529 11 6	...	...	...
Kurseong	219·00	105·25	2·50	111·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·25	287	...	...	107·25	304	...	...	...	704 0 0	704 0 0	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	219·70	107·80	6·50	105·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	15	6·50	17	105·30	1,153	6·50	17	105·30	...	...	9 14 0	...	891 15 7	901 13 7	...	...	...
Buxa	273·30	162·00	...	111·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·30	...	...	...	111·30	187	...	...	...	1,226 0 0	1,226 0 0	...	...	...
Palámau	340·00	81·00	...	159·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159·00	325	...	...	159·00	195	...	...	...	368 9 0	368 9 0	...	...	...
Direction	47·41	3·62	...	43·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·79	62	...	...	43·79	62	...	...	...	159 6 6	159 6 6	...	12	...
Singhbhum	758·00	116·00	8·00	664·80	...	12·00	...	...	12·00	...	...	...	8·00	5	664·00	1,607	8·00	5	664·00	1,627	...	25 0 0	13 0 0	1,143 0 0	1,181 0 0	...	...	...
Sundarbans	353·00	231·80	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	1·20	32	...	...	...	99 1 6	99 1 6	...	...	...
Chittagong	496·75	431·50	...	65·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·25	...	...	...	65·25	..	...	...	...	696 0 0	696 0 0	...	...	...
Angul	278·80*	12·00*	2·00*	264·80*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264·80	...	...	...	264·80*	...	...	688 10 3*	...	351 2 6	1,039 12 9	...	...	...
Puri	268·69	3·58	...	265·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265·11	143	...	...	265·11	143	...	...	...	834 14 7	834 14 7	...	...	...
Total ...	3,535·97	1,399·76	69·93	2,066·28	...	12·00	...	..	12·00	..	2·77	55	14·50	22	2,066·28	3,875	14·50	22	1,970·28	3,535	...	763 8 3	13 0 0	7,716 8 4	8,493 0 7	...	12	...

* The whole of the boundaries were in course of realignment. Appendix A for 1893-94, columns 1 to 4, will contain the extent and character of the boundaries as thus realigned.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the extent to which the Reserved Forests were grazed over during the year 1891-92.

Divisions.	Total area of reserved forest in square miles.	Total area of reserved forest in square miles open to grazing during the year.	Number of months open to grazing.	Average number of cattle that grazed daily during the months in which grazing was permitted.		Average number of cattle of all kinds to the 100 acres of forest open to grazing.	Remarks.
				Number of goats and sheep.	Number of other cattle.		
Darjeeling	115¼	78¼	12	373	615	2	
Tista	215	179	12	1	1,782	1·5	
Kurseong	107¼	2	12	Nil	78	6	
Jalpaiguri	185	6	12	Nil	184	5	Grazing permitted in river beds only.
Buxa	265	5	12	Nil	105	3·3	
Palámau	188	188	6	Nil	1,436	1·2	The whole area was permanently closed to grazing on 1st October 1891.
Direction	49	1¼	9	Nil	81	7·2	The whole area was permanently closed to grazing on 1st January 1892.
Singhbhum	730	29*	12	Nil*	Nil*	Nil	
Sundarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Angul	380	380	6	Nil	861	0·5	The whole area will be closed to cattle upon the completion of the re-alignment of the reserve boundaries.
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Although the whole of the Saitha block remained open as usual throughout the year to the cattle of the neighbouring villagers, the divisional officer reports that the comparative absence of herbaceous vegetation on the rocky steep slopes which characterise this tract, and the sufficiency of fodder outside the forests during the cold weather and rains cause the people to take little or no advantage of the privilege here extended to them.

APPENDIX C.

Rules to regulate the official relations between Forest and District Officers.

1. The Divisional Forest Officer shall be regarded as the Assistant to the District Officer in respect of all forest matters pertaining to his Division, retaining at the same time his subordination to the Conservator of Forests; all operations in the Protected and Reserved forests shall be placed under his (the Divisional Forest Officer's) control; and all correspondence on general and administrative subjects connected with forest management between him and the Conservator shall pass through the District Officer, who shall have power to direct him to suspend action on any orders that may be passed thereon by the Conservator. When the District Officer directs such suspension, he shall report the fact of his having done so to the Conservator and to the Commissioner, giving his reasons for the course taken by him.

2. For the purpose of Rule 1, the officer in charge of the Sundarbans Forest Division will be the Assistant in all forest matters to the Collector of Khulna, who should consult the Collectors of Backergunge and the 24-Parganas in any matter which may, in the circumstances of a particular case, concern them.

3. All orders shall be conveyed from, and references made to, the Conservator of Forests on the following principles:—

(*a*) All correspondence on the subjects mentioned in the annexed schedule shall be carried on direct between the Conservator and the Divisional Forest Officer and *vice versâ*.

(*b*) All correspondence on subjects not mentioned in the annexed schedule shall pass under flying docket, addressed from the Conservator, through the District Officer, to the Divisional Forest Officer, and *vice versâ*.

4. Ordinarily the District Officer, in the case of correspondence not included in the schedule, shall, after perusal, simply record his signature under the word "forwarded" on the flying docket. He may, however, when he deems it necessary, record his remarks on any communication addressed to the Conservator by his departmental subordinates; and he may return to the Conservator for reconsideration any instructions addressed by the latter to the Forest Divisional Officer, recording the grounds on which he solicits such reconsideration.

5. In the event of the District Officer and the Conservator differing on any matter in connection with correspondence passing through the office of the former, should the differences not be removed by mutual references, the point, with the correspondence out of which it arose, should be submitted to the Commissioner, who shall endeavour to settle it with the Conservator, and, if unable to do so, lay it before Government for orders, informing the Conservator.

6. The Conservator shall be the controlling authority in all matters of patronage in the subordinate branches of the Forest Service and in all matters of departmental discipline.

7. The Annual Plans of operations prescribed in section 62 of the Forest Department Code shall be submitted for the Conservator's sanction on the 1st March in each year, through the District Officer, who will record thereon his approval, or disapproval (stating his reasons)

of the contemplated operations. In the event of a difference of opinion between the District Officer and the Conservator in respect of any proposal contained in the Plan, the matter must either be dropped, or referred to the Commissioner and dealt with as laid down in Rule 5. After final approval of the Annual Plan of operations, no deviation therefrom, and nothing omitted from that Plan at the time of final approval, shall be permitted without the consent of all the parties who agreed to its provisions in the first instance. The responsibility for carrying out the provisions of Annual Plans of operations will rest entirely with the Divisional Forest Officer.

8. The arrangements regarding the provision of funds, power of sanction, and the rendering of accounts, shall be those in force, or as modified from time to time, under the orders of Government.

9. The responsibility of the Conservator shall remain unimpaired. He shall be kept regularly informed of all orders issued on forest matters by District Officers, Commissioners, and Government; he shall be made acquainted with all business which passes between District Officers and Divisional Forest Officers; and he shall, as a rule, be consulted on all forest matters to be submitted to Government.

10. The District Officer shall see that the subordinate revenue officers of all grades not only render the same assistance as heretofore in the management of Government waste lands, and especially in the assessment and collection of Government dues, but also that these officials render assistance in the management of all forests. All distinctions and practices which are likely to encourage the impression that forest work lies outside the ordinary duties of Land Revenue officials should be gradually eliminated. The District Officer shall also authorise the Divisional Forest Officer to address orders to the latter officials direct in matters in connection with which it may be convenient that he should, in ordinary cases, act without the intervention of the District Officer.

11. The Divisional Forest Officer shall, on the 1st and 16th of each month, draw up in his own hand a sufficiently full report or diary of all his movements and of all business transacted by him during the previous fortnight, and submit a copy of the same to the District Officer who, after recording thereon any remarks he may think fit, shall forward it without delay to the Conservator.

12. (*a*) The offices of Divisional Foirest Officers shall so far as possible, be located in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Distrct Officer's office.,

(*b*) Formal official correspondence between the District Officer and the Divisional Forest Officer concerning matters dealt with by these rules should be avoided as far as possible, written communications, when necessary, being carried on by the transmission of original files and cases, under the same rules as apply to the transaction of business between a District Officer and his Revenue Assistants.

(*c*) The District Officer may direct the Divisional Forest Officer to file in the District Record Office such of the Forest records as relate to forest settlements or revenue leases, or other matters affecting the use of forests and waste lands by the surrounding population.

13. Proposals of importance for the formation of new forests, or affecting the use of forests and waste lands by the surrounding population, shall, after consulting the District Officer, be addressed by the Conservator to the Commissioner for submission to Government.

SCHEDULE.

Lists of subjects in respect to which correspondence may be carried on direct between the Conservator and the Divisional Forest Officer.

1. All subjects directly relating to the Divisional Forest Accounts, and to the expenditure and revenue of the Forest Division.

2. All subjects of a purely technical nature, such as correspondence relating to the development of trees, to sowing and planting, to valuation surveys, to the collection of data required in the preparation of Working Plans, to the manner of felling and thinning trees, cutting, converting and storing timber and firewood, &c., &c.

3. Miscellaneous subjects having no direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of the people, such as stationery, the purchase and keep of departmental cattle, stores, tools and plant, books and maps, &c., &c.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FORESTS.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

CALCUTTA, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1892.

RESOLUTION No. 3337For.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1891-92.

Introductory.

1. The Report which was due from the Conservator on the 10th July, did not reach Government till the 5th August, the delay being due to the late receipt in Mr. Dansey's office of the report and returns of the Jalpaiguri Forest Division, which, owing to the ill-health of Mr. Manson, the Officer in charge, were five weeks behind their time. The paucity of Forest Officers in Bengal is such that Mr. Dansey had no way of relieving Mr. Manson except by depriving himself of the services of Mr. Green, his Personal Assistant, and sending him in June 1892 to replace Mr. Manson in the Jalpaiguri Division.

The Conservator's tours of Inspection.

2. The Bengal Forests have been under the able charge of Mr. Dansey, who acted as Conservator throughout the year. His tours covered a period of 251 days, in the course of which he paid two visits to Orissa on important duty in connection with the Forests of Angul and Khurda, travelled over the whole of Chota Nagpur, examining the Palámau, Ranchi, and Koderma Forests, and acquiring a fair insight into the condition of the private forest estates, visited the Sonthal Parganas, inspected the Forests of the Jalpaiguri Division, and had nearly completed his inspection of the Buxa Forests, when he was compelled by fever to return to head-quarters, which he reached on the 1st May. This record of activity in inspection deserves the highest commendation. Mr. Dansey, however, is not satisfied that justice was done to the Circle even by a tour of this length. He rightly regards an intimate personal knowledge of the whole of the Forests under his charge as essential to the performance of one of his principal duties, that of deciding how each Forest shall be worked to the greatest economic advantage, and as an instance of the kind of action which might be possible elsewhere if he were in possession of complete information, he cites the beneficial result of his visit to Singhbhum. He found there that sâl trees were being sold at a fixed price per tree, with option to the purchaser to choose his own trees. Under his direction this faulty procedure gave place to a system under which a given number of trees are marked on a given area irrespective of the quantity and quality of the timber, except that trees apparently hollow are excluded. The marked trees are then advertised in lots and tenders invited. The introduction of this system raised the average price of sâl trees in Singhbhum by one-half. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes that this is a good example of the advantages of personal inspection, although the thesis hardly required proof, as it is an accepted principle of administration with His Honour. Every one must feel that the area which Mr. Dansey has to control is too large for him to inspect thoroughly and in every detail and at once. But on the other hand, if he had been able in one-and-a-half years to see everything, the work of inspection would have lost much of its interest, and would, after a few years, become dull and monotonous.

Area of Bengal Forests.

3. During the year the Rajin Forest in the Puri Division, formerly a Protected Forest, was added to the area of Reserved Forests, which was thus increased, after making allowance for some small deductions, by 21 square miles, the total area for the year under report being 5,210 square miles as compared with 5,189 square miles for the previous year.

Deducting the Rajin Forest, and excluding certain forest lands in the Sundarbans, which were given up for purposes of cultivation, the area of Protected Forests, which at the commencement of the year was 2,289 square miles, was diminished to 2,181 square miles at its close. To this, however, must be added the Government Forests in the Sonthal Parganas, constituted such by the Act

of 1865, though not hitherto brought under the management of the Forest Department.

The Unclassed Forests, confined to Chittagong and Chota Nagpur, which are under the partial management of the Department, are believed to exceed 4,500 square miles.

Locations for coolies in the Terai.

4. In several instances, planters in the Kurseong Terai have been granted locations for their coolies within the Reserved Forest, a few acres being given up for this purpose. These cessions are made by Government ungrudgingly to secure healthier sites for the coolies, who suffer from fever in the Terai, care only being taken that they do not trespass into or injure or burn the adjoining Forest.

Proposals for extending the operations of the Forest Department—
In the Sonthal Parganas.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the principles involved in the joint proposals of the Commissioner of Bhágalpur and the Conservator for the management of the Forests in the Sonthal Parganas, which will necessitate the creation of a separate Forest Division in that locality. But before the scheme can be submitted to the Government of India, it is necessary to come to a definite understanding on the question of Forest Settlement, which is still pending.

State and Private Forests in Chota Nagpore.

6. The proposals which the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and the Conservator have put forward with a view to bringing the Unclassed State Forests in Chota Nagpur under the management of the Department, as Protected Forest, were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and have since received the sanction of the Government of India, to whom they were submitted. Not the least of the benefits to be anticipated from this policy is the likelihood that, when its advantages are made apparent, it will be extensively followed by the private owners of large forest estates in the division, and by the Native Chiefs. The Commissioner has already been requested to use his influence with the latter in this direction, and in particular to ask them to prohibit the felling of immature sâl trees having a girth (at four feet from the ground) of less than six feet. Such action was the more necessary as the Chiefs have been tempted to dispose of their timber without restriction to contractors anxious to supply sleepers to the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast Railways. It may be well, however, to remove all misapprehension by stating that contracts of this kind given by the Chiefs to private firms are invalid, unless they have been approved and confirmed by the Commissioner.

Unclassed Forests in Chittagong.

7. Proposals for bringing under the operation of the Forest Act the extensive Unclassed Forests in the district of Chittagong have been mooted, but have not yet taken final shape or been submitted to Government.

Unreserved Forests in Angul.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Conservator that the Unreserved Forests of Angul should be subjected to some form of forest management, the same leniency of treatment being extended to the neighbouring raiyats as in the case of the Khurda Forest.

Weakness of the Superior Establishment.

9. The weakness of the Forest Establishment of Bengal is a very serious drawback, and the Lieutenant-Governor was disappointed to learn in reply to his request that the Government of India would post an officer to the Circle to replace the late Mr. Henvey, that it would be impossible to appoint any new officers to Bengal till 1893. Owing to the present weakness of the staff it has been found impracticable to make any substantial progress with the preparation of working plans. Sir Charles Elliott concurs in the view expressed by the Conservator that this work should be entrusted to special officers, and that it is inexpedient to grant to an officer in the regular line a special allowance for the preparation of a working plan in addition to his ordinary duties. If the latter are properly performed, there will be but little time to devote to special work, and the allowance will not be earned. Moreover, the grant of such an allowance is a direct incentive to postpone the completion of the work as long as possible; and the time spent on the work being variable, there is no standard by which progress can be tested. There are at present, in Mr. Dansey's opinion, only two officers in

the Circle, excluding Messrs. Chester and Rogers both on deputation outside Bengal, who are qualified to undertake a working plan, and these officers cannot be spared for special duty. Until, therefore, the Department receives an addition to its strength, no improvement in this direction can be looked for.

The number of Officers in the superior grades is now one short of the number sanctioned, the gap caused by Mr. Henvey's death not having been filled up. The death of this promising young Officer, who was accidentally shot by a fellow-sportsman at night, was a serious loss to the Department. Mr. Fowler, who was transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1888, died at Ceylon on his way to Europe on leave.

Subordinate Forest Staff.

10. The Conservator has little to say in praise of the Subordinate Forest Establishment, which has been for some time in great need of reinforcement. Proposals for the reorganization of this establishment were submitted to the Government of India in June 1891, but no orders have yet been received, the delay being probably due to the necessity of harmonising the Bengal scheme with those framed in other Provinces of India. A revised scheme for the whole of India, formulated by the Inspector-General of Forests, has lately been received, and has been referred to the Conservator, and His Honour trusts that, when final orders are passed, a much needed reform will be effected.

Employment of natives of India as Forest Officers.

11. The Dehra Dun Forest School supplied no Forest Officer to Bengal during the year. Of the eight native officers received from the school in previous years, only one now remains, and the Conservator's opinion of the qualifications of natives of Bengal for the post of Range Officer, where rough work has to be done on land, is distinctly unfavourable. In the Sundarbans and Chittagong, where the work is to a large extent sedentary, and confined to the collection of tolls on forest produce floated past a river station, Mr. Dansey thinks that a purely native agency is sufficient, but for the other divisions, in which a more active life is required, he considers that Bengális are unsuited. The Lieutenant-Governor is not inclined to accept this conclusion without further trial, believing, as he does, that the Bengáli has in him capacities for physical activity which are only now beginning to be developed. Already Bengali officers have in other departments, and especially in explorations beyond our Northern Frontier, shown great powers of physical activity; but it is unquestionably desirable that in the selection of candidates for forest work, great attention should be paid to their physique and to their inclination for a hard and active out-of-door life in the jungles. His Honour trusts that, with the improved prospects which the new scheme will offer, better men will be attracted. At present there are only two Rangers drawing as much as Rs. 80 a month. It is proposed that in future there shall be three Rangers on Rs. 150, three on Rs. 125, three on Rs. 100, and three on Rs. 80. With such advancement to look forward to, the Department should be able to secure men who combine activity with intelligence.

Security deposits.

12. The Conservator has submitted, and not before they were needed, proposals for a revision of the system on which security is deposited by members of the subordinate staff. These proposals are now under consideration, and it is intended that the new scheme should provide for every man who touches public money giving sufficient security against dishonesty.

Office Establishments.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that in the opinion of the Conservator the office establishments leave nothing to be desired except as regards numbers, and it is a satisfactory result that the abolition of forest sub-divisions enabled head offices to be strengthened in this respect.

Breaches of Forest Law.

14. A great decrease is noticeable in the number of forest cases which were taken into Court, being 79 in 1891-92 as compared with 203 in the previous year. This result is attributed to a change of policy in the Sundarbans, of which the Lieutenant-Governor approves, and which is thus described by Mr. Dansey:—

"A large number of cases were instituted by Mr. Ellis in previous years against purchasers who had failed to return their permits according to rule 3 of the rules printed on the reverse of their permits, and who had got away undetected. But as these persons could, in general, only be traced by their registered, and often false, addresses, it followed that the majority of

such cases had to be withdrawn later on, the police not succeeding in discovering the offenders. It was decided during the present year to desist from this fruitless course, and to endeavour to attain our object, if possible, by the exercise of a better system of supervision. The prosecutions under this head were consequently confined to people apprehended in the act of evading the law."

Forest fires.

15. Out of an area of 1,975 square miles of forest specially protected from fire, 401 square miles were burnt. In the previous year 1,464 square miles were protected, and 75 square miles were burnt, the percentage of specially protected forest which escaped fire being thus 80 in 1891-92 as compared with 95 in 1890-91. The extension of the protected area occurred for the most part in Singhbhum, where an attempt was made to protect the whole of the Reserved Forest comprising an area of 730 square miles. This attempt was only partially successful, a result attributable in some degree to the laxity of the Divisional Officer, who did not leave his head-quarters after the 7th April.

In the Jalpaiguri Division a fire of some magnitude occurred in the Tondu Forest, occasioned probably by an act of carelessness on the part of the coolies employed on the Ramshaihat Branch of the Duars Railway.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Conservator that it is futile to attempt to preserve from fire the plains of grass which are interspersed between the belts of tree forest in the Jalpaiguri Division. To quote Mr. Dansey:—

"During the hot months of the year, these savannahs may be likened to as many powder magazines, of which the ignition is bound to cause widespread destruction. It seems difficult to believe that the folly should have been perpetrated from year to year of building up such fatal barriers to the cause of fire protection; but so it is, and the Conservator can see no certain prospect of protection for the Jalpaiguri forests until we revert—as indeed it is proposed to do next season—to the wise policy adopted years ago by Sir Dietrich Brandis, of setting fire to all the more dangerously situated savannahs early in the year, when the plains of tall dense grass are not too dry, and when the fallen leaves and undergrowth in the adjacent belts of tree forest are still green and wet."

It is reported that the Darjeeling Division escaped the fires which usually follow the flowering of the bamboos in the Singalila Range, the action of the Nepalese authorities in protecting their forests across the border having proved to some extent a safe-guard.

Plantations and cultural operations.

16. The area of regular plantations was given as 3,143 acres in the previous year, and is now given as 3,153 acres at the close of the year under report. The latter figure has been arrived at by the addition of 58 acres of new plantation formed during the year, and by the correction of inaccuracies discovered in former statements. The plantations include among others the Bamonpokri teak plantation in the Kurseong Division, which at present promises well. The Conservator, however, expresses some doubts as to the wisdom of this attempt to introduce exotics into such a locality as the Terai, where fine sál trees grow as a natural product.

As regards purely cultural operations, the Conservator points out that the area over which they extend has increased from 934 acres in 1884-85 to 1,282 acres in the year under report, the corresponding expenditure for the two years being Rs. 20,463 and Rs. 27,006, respectively. Sir Charles Elliott agrees with Mr. Dansey that a great deal of money has been frittered away in these operations, and that it is inadvisable to extend them without full consideration.

Communications.

17. The expenditure on communications during the year was Rs. 6,910 as compared with Rs. 6,068 in the previous year. This branch of forest work is in a backward state, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see more progress made in future years in proportion as the Conservator gets more grasp of the province. Owing again to the want of officers, it was found necessary to keep in abeyance for the present the preparation of a general project suggested by the Government of India for the extension of forest roads in Bengal during a series of years.

Outturn

18. Mr. Dansey states that the total outturn of the Circle in timber was 72½ lakhs of cubic feet, and that this quantity, if the factor of conversion hitherto used had been retained, would have appeared as 100 lakhs of cubic feet compared with 83 lakhs in 1890-91, but he has not explained the change in the process by which this calculation is worked out.

Of this 72½ lakhs of cubic feet, only 24,000 cubic feet were the outturn of departmental agency, the remainder being set down to the agency of traders.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Dansey in his policy of discouraging departmental operations.

The total outturn of fuel was 180 lakhs of cubic feet against 166 lakhs in the previous year; the outturn of bamboos was 162 lakhs of bamboos against 165 lakhs; and the total value of the outturn of minor produce was Rs. 91,000 against Rs. 86,000, free grants being excluded in each case.

The Lieutenant-Governor regards with satisfaction the increase in the outturn of timber in the Sundarban and Singhbhum Divisions, in which the outturn of the previous year was exceeded by 13 lakhs and 4 lakhs of cubic feet, respectively. In this connection the Conservator observes—

"A noticeable feature in the year's administration is thus the recovery in the Sundarban timber trade, which would seem to point to the conclusion that the abnormal fall in 1890-91 was in a large measure due either to local agricultural distress, or to the presence of excess sundri stocks in the market; or perhaps to both circumstances combined.

"The great increase in the outturn from the Singhbhum forests is also an encouraging sign of the times. It is to be feared, however, that the successful bargains lately made by certain wealthy firms of timber contractors with some of the ignorant Chiefs of Chota Nagpur, added to the unchecked destruction going on in the pettier private estates of that Province, will, for the next few years at least, have the effect of either reducing the outturn from the Government forests of Singhbhum, or in any case of lowering prices."

Financial results.

19. The financial results are satisfactory, and compare as follows with those of the three previous years:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	6,76,907	3,75,471	3,01,436
1889-90	7,68,718	3,90,265	3,78,453
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,89,553	4,08,519	3,81,034

Mr. Dansey writes:—

"Both the gross revenue and the surplus of the year were thus the largest obtained since the formation of the Department, and this notwithstanding the occurrence of heavy items of capital expenditure, such as the disbursement of Rs. 31,500 on account of the new steamer *Swan*, and Rs. 8,000 on increased pay of establishment.

"The proportion of surplus to gross revenue was 48, as compared with 44 in the previous year."

The following statement shows the financial results for each Division in comparison with the figures for the previous year:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	8,489	4,993	40,109	33,715	...	...	31,620	28,722
Hazáribágh ...		1,945		3,269	...	...		1,324
Darjeeling ...	84,725	89,768	52,500	78,847	32,225	10,921	...	...
Tista ...	30,970	21,588	14,068	15,712	16,902	5,876	...	...
Kurseong ...	18,718	17,745	21,587	23,896	...	...	2,869	6,151
Jalpaiguri ...	23,607	31,998	25,656	19,933	...	12,065	1,959	...
Buxar ...	12,465	23,358	23,189	37,596	...	...	10,744	14,338
Palámau ...	2,082	4,434	10,226	15,411	...	...	7,546	10,977
Singhbhum ...	55,542	26,000	30,803	22,469	24,539	3,550	...	...
Sundarban ...	4,62,024	4,10,483	1,15,514	77,711	3,46,490	3,32,772	...	...
Chittagong ...	77,859	92,250	33,633	38,765	44,226	43,485	...	...
Angul ...	3,119	12,605	11,695	29,631	...	...	8,476	17,026
Puri ...	9,383		14,084		...	...	5,661	
Kusi (Drift) ...	28	316	...	...	28	316	...	...
Working-Plans ...	42	...	14,623	17,060	...	...	14,581	17,060
Total ...	7,89,553	7,27,392	4,08,519	4,14,005	4,64,400	4,08,885	83,366	95,498

It will be observed that there was an improvement in every Division except Jalpaiguri, where a surplus was turned into a deficit. The cause of the improvement in Singhbhum has already been noticed.

General.

20. In the concluding chapter of his report, Mr. Dansey notices the waste which accompanies the import of timber from Sikhim. This timber is used for the manufacture of tea boxes, and the quantity of immature timber that is brought in unfit for use is very large. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive Mr. Dansey's proposals for placing the Sikhim forests under departmental management.

21. In concluding this review, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his acknowledgments to Mr. Dansey for the conspicuous zeal and ability displayed by him in the management of the Department entrusted to his charge.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. MAUDE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3453For.

COPY forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, for information and guidance.

Nos. 3554-59For.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of the (1) Chittagong / (2) Rajshahi / (3) Presidency / (4) Bhágalpur / (5) Chota Nagpur / (6) Orissa Division for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1892.

A. S. G. & C. E. G.—Reg. No. 3832C—558—12-9-92.

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No. 1429-F., dated Simla, the 5th November 1892.

From—J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3339 (Forests), dated the 2nd September last, forwarding, for the information of the Government of India, the annual Forest Administration Report for Bengal for the year 1891-92, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution thereon, and to say that the Governor General in Council has read these papers with interest and satisfaction. The report, which is clear and full, shows evidence of Mr. Dansey's zeal and administrative ability, which the Government of India are gratified to observe are cordially recognised by the Local Government. The Resolution of the Bengal Government is discriminating and exhaustive, and evinces the great interest taken by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the forest administration of his Province, as well as the practical progress made under his authority.

2. The changes in the areas of the different classes of forest controlled by the Department were unimportant. The reserves were increased by 22 square miles on account of transfers from the protected forests, which were diminished by 28 square miles. The area of the unclassed forests, partially managed by the Department, remained unaltered, and is roughly estimated at 4,500 square miles, or 3 per cent. of the total area of the Province. The total area of all classes of forests at the close of the year was 11,926 square miles, or nearly 8 per cent. of the gross provincial area. The forest areas are, however, very unequally distributed, and many districts in Bengal possess no reserved forests whatsoever.

The above figures do not include the forests of the Sonthal Parganas, which it is proposed to constitute a separate Forest Division; they will also be modified in other particulars when more information becomes available respecting the unclassed forests in Chittagong and Chota-Nagpur. The Government of India are glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates bringing extensive forests in the Chittagong District under the charge of the Forest Department.

The scheme for the forest management of the Sonthal Parganas will be awaited; but, with reference to the proposal to form a separate Forest Division of that district, a measure which in itself is evidently desirable, the Government of India have already intimated their inability at present to increase the staff of controlling Forest Officers in Bengal.

The question regarding the protection of the unclassed forests in Orissa, which must considerably increase in value with the opening out of the country, will doubtless be taken up by the Bengal Government in due course. The Inspector General of Forests is being deputed to discuss steps for the protection of these forests with the Conservator and other local authorities.

Paragraph 9 of the Conservator's report relates to the enquiries into the existence of rights of user in forests which had been reserved under the summary procedure of section 34 of the Forest Act. In the Jalpaiguri and Buxa

Divisions, where alone the investigations have been concluded, no further rights were discovered. In other districts 24 square miles of forest were finally gazetted as reserves and 160 square miles were undergoing settlement.

The Government of India have read with interest the observations of Mr. Dansey regarding the steps which have been taken under instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor, or which it is proposed to take, to induce the larger land-owners and tributary Chiefs to conserve their forests with some degree of judgment and attention to the permanent interests of their several lands or States. The question is of serious importance in Orissa and Chota-Nagpur; and the Supreme Government trust that the judicious efforts which are being made by His Honour to bring home to the Chiefs and other large forest proprietors a sense of the responsibility involved in the management of extensive forest estates, will prove successful.

3. The report indicates clearly what was done in the direction of forest demarcation during the year, and shows that existing boundaries were maintained in proper condition. The Administration Reports for the last few years, however, do not comment upon the sufficiency or otherwise of previously existing boundary marks or lines. In a province like Bengal, where the tendency is for population and the area of cultivated land to increase rapidly, efficiency in demarcation is of special importance; and I am to request that the subject may be fully treated in the Forest Report for the current year.

4. The inadequacy of the controlling forest staff, both in number and in scientific qualifications, has retarded the preparation of regular working-plans. The progress, however, which has been made in this direction during the year under review is, under the circumstances, not unsatisfactory. A scheme for the important Darjeeling tract was completed, while another for the Sundarbans was in course of preparation; and it may be expected that the working of forests in both these localities will soon be conducted on an organized system. Preliminary proposals for the management of other large forest areas were drawn up, and the extensive tours and searching inspections undertaken by the Conservator will doubtless lead to the elaboration of plans for the more important districts, as soon as officers can be spared for the work.

5. The Conservator's report on the subordinate establishment continues to be somewhat discouraging. The absence of candidates for training at the Dehra School is no doubt due in large measure to inadequacy of remuneration and prospects. The reorganization of establishments, now under consideration, will cause substantial improvement in these respects.

6. The information recorded in the report respecting the general protection of the forests and infractions of the law shows that the percentage of convictions obtained in cases prosecuted in the courts was 2 per cent. below the results for 1889-90 and 9 per cent. below those for 1890-91. No explanation of this decrease has been attempted. The nature also of "other offences" for which punishments were awarded has not been given.

The Government of India observe with satisfaction that the vigorous and efficient administration of the Bengal forests, recorded in the present report, has been effected without recourse to a vexatious system of prosecution for offences

generally more or less trivial, and that Mr. Dansey relies on effective departmental supervision, rather than on the machinery of the courts, to prevent the misappropriation of forest-produce, or other breaches of the law. It is noticed, however, that a large number of offences were compounded in the Darjeeling Division under section 67 of the Act. The mode in which this section is worked is a matter deserving serious attention, and I am to request that it may be fully noticed in future reports.

7. The results of fire-protection operations cannot be considered satisfactory, failures being in some measure due, as was the case in the previous year, to laxity of supervision on the part of the divisional officers. The proportion of the reserved area of which the protection was attempted was increased by 10 per cent., and that of failures to area attempted by ·15 per cent. The cost per square mile of forest protected was reduced from Rs. 11 to Rs. 8. Serious fires again occurred in the Jalpaiguri Division, but here, as well as in Singhbhum, conditions were unfavourable to success, and better results may be anticipated in future. The change of system advocated by the Conservator for the fire-protection of Jalpaiguri, and other localities containing inflammable savannahs interspersed amongst tree-bearing tracts, appears to be suitable. The standing danger offered by these grass-lands to existing forests is of too formidable a character to justify their continued protection, in the hope that they will become restocked with forest growth. As the results obtained may be of special interest in other provinces, I am to request that the subject may be commented upon in detail in the reports of future years.

8. Neither the regular plantations, nor the temporary cultural operations of the year, call for special notice. The Conservator's remarks on the inexpediency of inconsiderately extending works of this description, which often result in fruitless expenditure, are in accord with the frequently expressed views of the Government of India. Experience has shown that in Bengal, as in other provinces, works of this kind have often been carried out from year to year on the same spot without any very appreciable results. Artificial culture should only be undertaken after a careful study of local circumstances and financial prospects; the progress effected and the total expenditure incurred per acre of plantation should be closely watched and recorded year by year; and the work should be discontinued whenever the conditions cease to afford a fair probability of ultimate success. The present financial and administrative condition of the great mass of the forests of India does not permit of works of this description being undertaken on an extended scale. But the experience to be derived from the successful artificial rearing of small plantations of the principal forest species on a small scale may be of incalculable advantage in years to come. It is advisable, therefore, that careful experiments should continue to be made, but all such operations should be conducted with special care and method, a detailed record being kept of all points of interest or importance.

9. As mentioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the development of the forests by means of lines of communication is in a backward condition, but it is satisfactory to observe that the subject is receiving attention. The expenditure incurred on roads and bridges was Rs. 6,910, or less than one per cent. of the gross revenue realized.

10. The outturn from the forests during the year is exhibited in the following statement :—

Agency by which removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.	Outturn of timber and fuel per square mile.
	c. ft.	c. ft.	No.	Rs.	c. ft.
Reserved Forests.					
Government	7,516	2,38,759	57	1,061	
Purchasers	6,389,699	9,497,568	5,730,409	79,130	
Free grants	28,321	1,004,444	1,000	927	
	6,425,536	1,07,40,771	5,731,466	81,118	3,294
Protected Forests.					
Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchasers	349,655	7,489,670	154,441	11,148	
Free grants	845	2,500,000	3 008,200	53,029	
	350,500	9,989,670	3,162,641	64,177	4,741
Unclassed Forests.					
Government	16,238	8,670	9,010	150	
Purchasers	465,536	755,917	10,330,818	10,596	
Free grants	2,915	.....	.....	.....	.....
	484,685	764,587	10,339,837	10,745	275
Grand total 1891-92	7,260,725	21,495,028	19,233,944	156,040	2,411
" " 1890-91	8,332,422	20,111,694	20,388,638	170,307	2,488
Increase or decrease in 1891-92	—1,071,697	+1,383,334	—1,154,694	—14,267	—77

Owing, as explained by the Conservator, to a change in the manner in which volume of material has been calculated, the figures given above cannot readily be compared with the returns for 1890-91. The outturn of timber exceeded in reality that of the previous year by 17 lakhs cubic feet or 20 per cent., while the quantity of fuel removed, otherwise than under free-grants, was also greater by 14 lakhs cubic feet or 8 per cent. These results are very satisfactory, indicating as they do a healthy expansion of the operations of the department. They tend to show also that the policy of the Conservator, in discountenancing departmental operations for the extraction and sale of forest-produce, which has the approval of the Government of India, can be defended on financial as well as on general grounds.

11. The annexed statements summarize the financial results of the year as compared with 1890-91, and the quinquennial period ending with that year :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Proportion of surplus to gross revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
1891-92	7,89,553	4,08,519	3,81,034	48
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,004	3,13,388	43
Increase or decrease in 1891-92 ...	+62,161	—5,485	+67,646	+5
Average for the five years ending 1890-91	6,96,889	4,00,315	2,96,574	43

				Rs.	
GROSS RECEIPTS	(a) Wood			6,45,468	
	(b) Minor forest produce			90,461	
	(c) Grazing			8,846	
	(d) Revenue from forests not managed by Government			...	
	(e) Miscellaneous			44,778	
	TOTAL RECEIPTS			7,89,553	
				Rs.	Proportion of expenditure to gross receipts. Per cent.
EXPENDITURE — A Recurring	(a) Administration.	(i) Superior Staff		1,36,895	17·34
		(ii) Subordinate Staff (including Rangers, Foresters and Forest-Guards)		70,255	8·90
		(iii) Cost of Officers (including contingencies)		30,981	3·92
	(b) Working...	(i) Cost of extraction		78,272	9·91
		(ii) Roads and Buildings		19,841	2·51
		(iii) Fire-protection		14,117	1·79
		(iv) Cultural operations		6,356	·81
		(v) Live-stock, stores and plant		35,945	4·55
		(vi) Working-plans*		2,873	·36
		(vii) Rent for leased forests		...	...
		(viii) Miscellaneous...		5,645	·72
	(c) Expenditure on realizations of revenue from forests not managed by Government			...	...
	(d) Forest-Science and Education			1,191	·15
	TOTAL			4,02,371	50·96
B Extra-ordinary.	(e) Forest Settlements (including compensation)...			...	...
	(f) Forest Surveys			...	...
	(g) Forest Demarcation			6,148	·78
	TOTAL			6,148	·78
	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE			4,08,519	51·74
				3,81,034	48·26
					100·00

* Exclusive of "B" charges.

The gross revenue was the highest hitherto obtained; so also was the net revenue, notwithstanding the occurrence of items of extraordinary expenditure which have considerably reduced the surplus realized.

Appendix showing the discrepancies noticed in the Bengal Forest Administration Report for 1891-92.

PARAGRAPH 21 (V) OF REPORT.

The cost of boundary work executed in 1890-91 is here stated to have been Rs. 5,749; whereas in paragraph 9 of the Report for that year it is shown as Rs. 5,008.

PARAGRAPH 60 OF REPORT (LAST CLAUSE).

The figures here given as representing the number of cases compounded include cases that were dealt with under section 67 of the Forest Act, but which were "acquitted." In reckoning compounded cases, only those cases in which compensation has been accepted should be taken into account.

PARAGRAPH 70 OF REPORT.

The figures here given as representing the total cost of fire-protection during year correspond with the figures against A VIII (*e*) "Protection from fire" in Form No. 58, which are for the financial year. The correct figures, and those which should be adopted in recording the cost of fire-protective measures, should be taken from Form No. 51. These represent what was actually spent during the forest year.

PARAGRAPH 74 (LINE 8) OF REPORT.

According to Form No. 52, 9, not 8, acres were excluded from the area of Regular Plantations in 1891-92.

PARAGRAPH 84 OF REPORT.

It should have been mentioned that, besides the value of free-grants, the income (Rs. 18,183) derived from grass and grazing is not included in the figures here given as representing the value of the total outturn of minor forest-produce in 1890-91 and 1891-92. In the absence of a remark to that effect the figures are misleading.

PARAGRAPH 92 OF REPORT.

The figures here given do not correctly represent the value of the "*total quantity*" of minor forest-produce removed by purchasers, since they do not include the amount (Rs. 8,846) realized from purchasers, on account of grass and grazing.

PARAGRAPH 93 OF REPORT.

Here, similarly, the value of the minor produce taken away under "free-grants" is not correctly represented, since the figures do not include the value (Rs. 9,332) of the grass and grazing granted free.

PARAGRAPH 94 (CLAUSE 3) OF REPORT.

The proportion of surplus to the gross revenue of 1890-91 was 43, not 44, per cent.

FORM NO. 49 B.

(Area of Unclassed State Forests and Waste Lands.)

As the area of waste lands in the Singhbhum District on the 31st March 1891 could not be given in last year's return, the 320,000 acres, or 500 square miles, now shown against that district, should have been entered under the column "Added during the year" instead of in the column "Area on 1st April 1891."

C. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1094 R. & A. D.—10-11-92.—325.